The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1867. NO. 57.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, . . . Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.................. 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)........ 15 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).......... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ DR. ABORN, Oculist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE Rev. Dr. Page has been selected by the Episcopal clergy, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to deliver the address of welcome and congratulation to Bishop Kerfoot on his arrival from Europe, which is expected to be within ten days from this time.

THE spacious and beautiful edifice of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Beaver street and the Common, Allegheny, is rapidly approaching completion. The workmen are now at work on the spire, the height and proportions of which will be attractive from the whole western portion of the city. The pastor, Rev. E. B. Snyder, has a very large and intelligent congregation, attending regularly upon his ministrations. The new church will be one of the most desirable and comfortable places of worship in the two cities.

A CIRCULAR has been addressed by the Young Men's Christian Association to the pastors of the different churches, soliciting a public collection as soon as possible from the city churches in behalf of the families made dependent by the recent disaster in the Ninth ward. It is hoped that to-morrow may be a day of liberal responses by the people. Quite a handsome collection was lifted last Sabbath morning in the Fifth Street Methodist Church, and handed to the Association on Monday for this purpose.

THERE is quite a religious interest at present in the Second Methodist Church, Wylie street, Rev. J. B. Graham, pastor. There was preaching by several brethren of the denomination, several evenings during the past week. The enlarged attendance upon the public services from Sabbath to Sabbath, indicates great good for this Church.

THERE is a gracious revival of religion in progress in Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Fifth Ward, Rev. L. McGuire, pastor. This is one of the hard working ministers of our city.

THE Sociable and supper in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, the other evening, was a very pleasant affair, and resulted in good to the people, old and young. Such occasions should be more frequent, that all the members of a church, whatever their difference of occupation and condition in life, might feel that they were one in religious interests and sympathies.

THE South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. S. M. Hickman, pastor, is in an unusually flourishing condition. The people are highly edified and encouraged by the efficient labors of Mr. Hickman among them. It is a very comfortable place of worship, the house being one of the neatest in the city.

IT is not yet announced whether Dr. Herrick Johnson has accepted the call to the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, (late Rev. Albert Barnes,) or whether Rev. Mr. Noble of St. Paul, Minnesota, who has been called to succeed Dr. Johnson in the Third Church of Pittsburgh, has responded. Both congregations and both pastors would doubtless be eminently suited, should the engagements be consummated.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Catholic church in Temperanceville, to-day.

THE Devotion of the Forty Hours, in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament, will commence to-morrow at St. Vincent's Catholic church, Youngstown, Ohio, and on the following Sunday at St. Joseph's church, Allegheny City.

THE new Catholic church in Meadville, Diocese of Erie, will be dedicated on the first Sunday of December, under the patronage of St. Bride. Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, has consented to officiate on the occasion. A number of the clergy in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Erie are expected to be present and take part in the ceremonies.

REV. W. H. Benade will deliver a free lecture at the New Jerusalem church, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, to-morrow evening, on the subject of "Who and What is Christ," and "Are we Worshipers of God or Man?"

REV. A. M. Milligan will deliver a sermon to-morrow evening, at 7 P. M., at the Fourth Ward School Building. Subject: "National Religion."

A Rare and Curious Coin.

We were yesterday shown a rare curiosity in the shape of a gold coin, which was recently dug up in the garden of Mr. J. T. Boyd, who resides at Beaver, Pa., on the site of old Fort McIntosh. The coin was turned up by his son, Mr. S. J. Boyd, while preparing the soil for cultivation. The coin has been exhibited to a number of our leading bankers and others versed in numismatics, but none of them have been able to give any definite information in regard to it. Fort McIntosh, if we are not mistaken, was occupied in 1778, and although the coin may possibly have been lost there at that time, still it had evidently been in existence many years—it may be centuries—before that date. It is of antique workmanship, and has none of the characteristics of modern coin. It is about the size of an American half dollar, is pure gold, and weighs exactly one ounce. It has lost considerable in weight, however, by being accidentally damaged or purposely mutilated. It is possible that most of the damage may have been sustained from contact with garden implements, in stirring the soil. The obverse contains a cross, in the shape of the cross of Jerusalem, the transverse pieces of which are seven-eighths of an inch in length, and nearly an eighth of an inch wide. In the four spaces formed by the cross beams, are two lions statant, and two designs resembling castles—a castle being placed in the upper left and lower right space, and a lion in the upper right and lower left space. The cross is surrounded by a circle of dots, outside of which is a legend, too much mutilated to be deciphered. Portions of the letters are visible, which indicate ISP, as a portion of the legend, and with other indications lead to the belief that the coin is of Spanish make. I. R. is also visible in small characters inside the circle. At the lower side of the space occupied by the legend, there are two letters, or portions thereof, resembling O. A.

The reverse of the coin is very curious, and contains a great many devices or emblems. The principal figure is composed of two pillars, with two horizontal bars running across, in the interstices of which are letters and devices, the principal of which are between the pillars, and are very plain .S. .V. .4. On the left side of the pillars is a P. and on the right side an A., both very distinct. There are also Roman numerals, which, as far as they can be deciphered, stand thus: V.XX.IX. The first two of these letters are very distinct, but the others are somewhat mutilated and curtailed by the wearing away of the edge of the coin. It is supposed that these numerals indicate the date, or form a portion of the letters by which the date of issue was marked. A gentleman tolerably well versed in the science of coins, conjectures that the date is 528, the V indicating 500, but this is not in accordance with the present value of Roman numerals, and beside it would make the date rather ancient. There is another reason why the suppositism may be incorrect, namely—the edge of the coin, immediately to the left of these numerals, is very much flattened, and it is very probable that other numerals preceded those which are still legible. On the whole, the coin is a very curious one, and its true history would doubtless be read with great interest. Mr. Boyd has been offered large sums for it, but declines to part with it at present.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES BY AN AFRICAN KING.—The latest new from Abyssinia develops King Theodore in a still more bloodthirsty aspect. He had made an expedition to the small Island of Metrata, in the Lake Tana, and put every inhabitant to death by fire: then he made a trip to Ifag, a flourishing town in Foggara, seized fifteen hundred peasants, placed them in five large houses and burned them alive. It is said there is now not a single man, woman or child alive between Deblo Tabor and Emfras, on the borders of Dembea. In the camp His Majesty has been pursuing the same game. Having heard that two thousand of his troops wished to desert he had them surrounded by the others and their throats cut like cattle, the mothers, wives, children and nearest relatives of the men being pistoled by the soldiery. Two hundred and ninety-five chiefs of districts have had their hands and feet cut off and have been left to starve.

THE New York *Times* perpetrates the following: "Foreign residence has not changed the temper and habit of Gen. McClellan's mind. He intended to come home in the Scotia, but changed his mind at the last moment, having been detained, the *World* says, by private business. He will now come by some other steamer, if he doesn't change his mind at the last moment again. His movements while at the head of the Army of the Potomac were greatly embarrassed by this chronic habit."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John and Joe Douglass Wise, who assaulted E. A. Pollard, in front of the Maltby House, Baltimore, Thursday, were arraigned before the magistrate, and, waiving an examination, they were bailed in $30,000 each to appear before the Grand Jury on Saturday next. Mr. Pollard's wound is severe, the bone being shattered, but is not necessarily dangerous. He is now doing well.

The Conservative Republican General Committee of New York city met Thursday night and took steps towards the formation of a Central Grant Club. A meeting for organization is to be held to night. A resolution declaring it inexpedient to take action concerning any nomination of Mayor was laid on the table.

A Richmond special says that Chief Justice Chase is in favor of such modification of the Radical programme as will preclude negroes from holding office, but demands universal suffrage.

Governor Pierpont has declared that he is not a candidate for re-election.

A census of Washington and Georgetown, for school purposes, shows the population of the former to be a hundred thousand and the latter fifteen thousand.

Official reports show that the Government has lost by the non-collection of the whisky tax alone the past year upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. The loss on tobacco is set down at twenty-five millions of dollars. These losses are attributed to corruption and mismanagement of collectors.

The Internal Revenue Department announces that tices meters will be attached to the Western distilleries in about three weeks. They are already in operation in New York.

The Secretary of State has referred to the Attorney General a new question, arising under the Emancipation Amendment to the Constitution. It appears that a British captain brought three negroes into Key West, Florida, and that the local authorities indicted him under the laws of the State, prohibiting immigration of free negroes. The captain laid the case before Mr. Ford, British *Charge d' Affairs* here, who addressed a note to Mr. Seward on the subject.

Late Naples intelligence says: Mount Vesuvius, on the east side of the Bay of Naples, is in volcanic action, and sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect as seen from the city. New craters have been formed and the usual point of issue is latitude forty degrees and forty-nine minutes north and longitude fourteen degrees and twenty-six minutes. During the past few nights, red hot stones were ejected in large quantities from the burning mountain. The surrounding earth is in tremulous motion for a considerable distance. Lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume, and with a rapid flow, and the general upheaving from the volcano gives warning of a grand eruption.

News has been received from the Republic of Hayti up to the 2d inst. The news is important, as it shows that the cause of General Montez, now confined in a dungeon at Cape Haytien, has become universally popular, probably owing to the reaction in the sentiment caused by the recent riotous proceedings at Port au Prince against the members of the House of Assembly, when demanding of the Government its reasons for keeping him confined. A court martial has been ordered to assemble instanter for his trial. On the accusation of having headed a revolt, the leading Geffrardists have been expelled from the Republic. Advices from Venezuela to the 20th ult. have been received. The rebellion had been quelled and the insurgents pardoned. A new Cabinet had been formed.

The State Department is informed that the amount of losses by the tornado at Matamoras, in October, cannot yet be computed. Five millions would be a low estimate. At least six hundred houses have been destroyed, including many valuable warehouses, containing large stocks of goods. So far as heard from, all the ranches are thrown down for thirty miles around Matamoras. At the mouth of the river the destruction was great—scarcely a house is left standing. All the river steamers were wrecked or disabled, except the Tamaulipas No. 2, which was still serviceable. The number of casualties is not great, probably twenty killed and forty or fifty more or less injured. Brownsville suffered equally with Matamoras, very few buildings being left uninjured.

Weston left Buffalo early yesterday morning on his way West. He arrived at Silver Creek, N. Y., at 3:05 P. M., remained until midnight, and started upon his hundred mile trial trip. By calculation made at Buffalo, he has to make fifty and three-quarters miles daily to get to Chicago on time.

Further returns from Arkansas show that the State has gone for the Convention.

The City Council of Cincinnati yesterday, by a vote of twenty-one to nine, passed a resolution granting a connection through the city between the Little Miami and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, by a track through Front street, and also settled with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company for the perpetual occupation of their present location on West Front street.

Official returns from forty-seven counties in New York, and reported majorities from the remaining thirteen counties, give the Democratic State ticket 48,922 majority.

The case of J. Buchanan Cross, the notorious forger, which has been on trial in the Recorder's Court, in Chicago, for some days, was concluded yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, sentencing him to six years in the Penitentiary.

A fire occurred on Genessee street, Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, destroying property valued at $300,000.

A fire occurred at Sarnia, C. W., Thursday night, destroying twenty buildings, including the postoffice, market, and three hotels. Loss $100,000.

The report that Hon. Foster Blodgett had been indicted for perjury, in taking the official oath as postmaster at Augusta, Ga., was untrue.

James A. Rawson, a hack-driver, has been arrested in Worcester, Mass., charged with being an accessory to the murder of Mrs. Cynthia B. Newton by abortion.

BY MAILS.

A Salt Lake letter says: Another movement is being strongly agitated, and that is to make strenuous exertions next Summer to bring over as many of the English Mormons as possible. Brigham Young is very earnest on this point just now, and he urges on the rest of the Mormons here to put their shoulders to the wheel and do something positive and unmistakable toward helping out from England their poor brethren, who can do little to help themselves.

The steamers Arago and Fulton, of the Havre line, have been chartered to run to Aspinwall in opposition to the Pacific Mail Company.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Fortress Monroe for a series of important gunnery experiments to test the power of heavy guns and the endurance against their projectiles of various styles of fortifications. Whilst these experiments will be or great value, we observe that the representatives of the press have most unwisely been prohibited from being present at them, so as to furnish any reports to their respective newspapers, and files of soldiers keep them from inspecting the guns and fortifications that are to be experimented with.

In England, at least 50,000 tons of cheese are made annually, and about 30,000 tons more are imported from America. The consumption of cheese in England is said to have increased much more rapidly than the population, and for some years past the price there has steadily risen, and the amount imported has steadily increased.

The Memphis *Post* says that about the doors of every corner grocery in the country towns in that region may be found half a score men, smoking cob pipes, and demanding vehemently, "Where the dash shall we get labor to raise our cotton?"

Senator Wade was badly bruised by being thrown from a buggy, a few days since, while riding from Ashtabula to Jefferson. No bones were broken. It was thought he would be sufficiently recovered to start for Washington today. Mrs. Wade, who was with him at the time of the accident, was slightly but not dangerously injured.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 6th says: Late arrivals from the Sweetwater mines report one company taking out forty dollars in gold per day to each hand. Judge Carter has built a new road to the mines from Fort Bridger, shortening the distance fifteen miles. It is estimated that two hundred thousand bushels of wheat will be raised in the Gallitan valley this summer.

Mrs. Stone, sister-in-law of Governor Stone, residing at Wintersett, Iowa, took poison, supposing she was taking a cough mixture, and died in an hour, on Monday evening.

A dispatch from Omaha says that on the 8th, Dakota county, in that State, was visited by a most destructive fire. Large quantities of hay and grain were destroyed. Loss about $15,000.

The Girard *Spectator*, Dan Rice's organ, says: "Dan Rice Clubs are being formed in different parts of the country in view of presenting the distinguished equestrian as a candidate for the next President of the United States."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Social and Religious Equality.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Democratic Nominee for the Presidency.

Gen. Sherman and Ex Senator Stockton.

Scramble After the Brownsville, Texas, Collectorship.

The Plot Against Commissioner Rollins.

Effort to Remove Col. Forney from the Senate Secretaryship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 15, 1867.

Social and Religious Equality.

This morning, at the session of the Maryland Baptist Union Association, now being held here, the question of negro equality was discussed, and some of the white members emphatically said they would never admit the negro to social equality; that they would never sit down to the same table with them, but would willingly extend to them the hand of religious fellowship. This declaration was meekly received by the colored brethren present, one of whom said the colored people did not desire social equality with the whites, and that equality, like water, would find its own level.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

It is understood that in the interview to-day between the President and Fitz John Porter, respecting his case, the former indicated that if General Porter could secure the favorable recommendation of General Grant to have his case reopened, it would be granted. What action the Attorney General has taken respecting the legal question involved has not transpired.

Sunset Cox.

S. S. Cox leaves New York December 20th, for a brief European trip. He will be absent about three months. He expects to run for Congress in the District represented by Henry J. Raymond.

The Presidency.

The evening Democratic papers of this city to-day nominate Gen. Sherman and John P. Stockton, of N. J., for President and Vice President.

To be Serenaded.

Gen. Carey, of Cincinnati, is to be serenaded by the Trades' Unions in this city on Tuesday evening next.

Dr. Breckenridge.

Reverend Doctor Breckenridge, of Kentucky, arrived this evening.

Congressmen Arriving.

Congressmen are slowly arriving. Several western members are sojourning in New York. Senator Yates, of Illinois, has arrived.

The Brownsville Custom House.

The office of Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, is vacant, owing to the death of the former Collector, by yellow fever. There are many applicants for the place. The salary and perquisites amount to less than three thousand dollars annually, and greenbacks don't pass there readily, but as considerable smuggling is carried on along the boundary between the United States and Mexico the politicians think there is money in the place. The President will make no appointments till after Congress meets.

The Plot Against Mr. Rollins.

The forerunners of an extensive organization to compel the removal of Mr. Rollins from the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been here two days, and already had an interview with the President on the subject. Letters and dispatches received in this city this week give information of extensive efforts in the same direction by an organization of whisky rings in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, that have combined to oust Mr. Rollins. No charge of corruption is made against the latter, but he has not been useful in the schemes of plunder and fraud upon the revenue premeditated, and sometimes successfully attempted. With an immense amount of money at their command, these men are enabled to purchase the aid of supposed influential men to urge the President to remove Mr. Rollins. Their efforts to get rid of the Commissioner, there is every reason to believe, will utterly fail, for besides the fact that no legal grounds within the tenure of office law exist for the removal of present incumbent; he is also sustained by the most influential and powerful friends of the Administration, who freely acknowledge Mr. Rollins to be honest, capable, industrious and efficient in the discharge of his official duties.

The Impeachment Case.

The Judiciary Committee were to-day engaged in finishing up the testimony upon impeachment, and had before them this afternoon Colonel Wm. G. Moore, confidential secretary of the President.

Secretaryship of the Senate.

Something of an effort is proposed by Northwestern Republicans to induce the Senate to go into an election of clerk of that body, with a view of electing one from the West in place of Colonel Forney.

Opinion of Mr. Stanbery.

An article in the *Intelligencer* to-day, questioning the legality of the additional sessions of Congress, is attributed to Attorney General Stanbery. Without admitting that such is the authorship of the article, I am enabled to state, nevertheless, that it very nearly reflects the opinions entertained in official circles here, and it embraces substantially the points made in these dispatches last week.

The Cincinnati Assessorship.

Gen. P. W. Strader, of Cincinnati, of railroad fame, it is understood, will receive the appointment of Assessor of the First District of Ohio, vice Gen. Langdon, deceased.

Assistant Secretary Chandler.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, withdraws from the Department on the first of December.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

SECRETARY WELLES RECOVERING.

Secretary Welles is slowly recovering, and it is hoped he will be out in a few days.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs from November 1st to 9th were $3,366,300.

IMPEACHMENT.

Representatives Williams, Boutwell and Lawrence, of the Judiciary Committee, have severally written out their views in favor of the impeachment of the President. The probability is their views will be harmonized to form one report.

ALABAMA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 15.—The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted a memorial to Congress praying the removal of the cotton tax, and that the taxes paid since the 1st of September be refunded to the producer.

An ordinance was passed abolishing the new county of Jones, created by the last Legislature, and restoring the old boundaries of the counties out of which it was formed.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 53 to 32, to appoint a special committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the State Capital from Montgomery.

ST. LOUIS.

Departure of Gen. Hancock—Heavy Fines.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—General Hancock and family and several members of his staff left this evening for New Orleans, where he will assume command of the Fifth Military District.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Wm. G. Herold was fined one thousand dollars and costs for fixing false brands to manufactured tobacco, and Marton Windrecks and Fred. Suabring fined twelve hundred dollars and costs for distilling without paying the special tax.

Mrs. Jane E. Shepard was shot dead by her husband at Curtis farm, near Worcester, Mass., yesterday evening. The murderer has not yet been arrested. No cause is assigned for the crime.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Telegraph Regulations in England.

All Lines to be Under Direction of the Postoffice.

Opening of North German Parliament.

Speech of King Frederick William

Execution of Manchester Rioters.

British Telegraph Lines.

LONDON, November 15.—The Cabinet has resolved to place all the telegraph lines of Great Britain under the direction of the Postoffice Department.

Increase in Bullion.

PARIS, November 15, Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased to ten million francs.

Speech of the King of Prussia.

BERLIN, November 15.—The Third Parliament of the Confederation of North Germany assembled to-day. The session was opened by the King of Prussia, who, after congratulating the members generally on seeing them again assembled, addressed a cordial welcome to the Deputies from those Provinces which were now represented for the first time. The attention of members was called to the work of legislation before them, and the various bills which would be submitted to their consideration were referred to in detail. In alluding to foreign affairs, the King declared the relations of the Confederation with the other nations of Europe were entirely satisfactory. The foreign powers all appreciated and respected the pacific aims of Prussia in regard to the progress of German unity. He said that a conflict with the two States of South Germany not now allied with Prussia was no longer to be feared, and in settling the question of the future relations of the South German States with the Confederation, the Prussian Government would studiously endeavor to reconcile the views of their Catholic subjects with the internal and international interests of the whole Fatherland. The King concluded his speech with the declaration that the preservation of peace in Europe was now certain.

Bazaine.

PARIS, November 15.—Marshal Bazaine has been appointed to succeed Marshal Forey in command of the Third Army Corps, with headquarters at Nancy.

The Conference.

No day for the assembling of the proposed General Conference is mentioned in the last note of the French Cabinet to the European Powers.

Executions.

MANCHESTER, November 15.—The execution of Allen and the other prisoners condemned to death by the Special Commission, except Maguire, whose pardon has been announced, will take place on the 23d inst., in this city.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 15, Noon.—Consols 94⅛; 5-20s 70¼; Illinois Central 84⅜; Erie 47¼.

LONDON, November 15, P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16; 5-20 bonds, 70½; Illinois Central, 84¼; Erie, 47½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, November 15.—Five-twenties 75½.

FRANKFORT, November 15, 5 P. M.—5-20s, 75½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 15, Noon.—Cotton—Sales this week amount to 60,000 bales; market dull and declined ⅛@¼d. Middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8¾c; stock 528,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, November 15, 5 P. M.—Cotton dull; sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands, 8⅝d; middling Orleans, 8¾d. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 48s 6d. Wheat, 17s for white California, and 13s 10d for No. 1 Milwaukee red. Barley, 5s 4d. Oats, 3s 11d. Peas, 50s.

Provisions—Beef, 110s for winter cured. Pork, 72s. Lard, 52s 2d. Cheese, 53s. Bacon, 51s.

Produce—Sugar, 26s 6d for No. 12. Spirits of turpentine, 27s 6d. Petroleum spirits, 2s; refined, 1s 5d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, November 15, 5 P. M.—Petroleum, 45 francs for standard white.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1867.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The new Medical College for women opens December 15th.

SAILOR BEATEN TO DEATH.

A sailor named William Hanson was beaten to death on board the brig E. Miller, by the mate, Alfred Tooker. The murderer was arrested.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer City of Cork, from Antwerp, arrived to day.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention indorsed the resolutions adopted by the Pan-Anglican Congress, and also agreed to divide the Diocese, November 15th, 1868.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE AZTECS.

The male of the noted Aztec children died recently in Charleston.

INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Hartford indicted Conklin, cashier of the New Milford Bank, and W. H. Barnum, teller of the Pequonnock Bank for embezzlement.

A BOY MURDERED.

A boy named Fitzgerald was murdered at Providence, Tuesday, by another name Cilly, over a game of marbles.

CABLE TARIFF REGULATIONS.

It appears the Atlantic Cable Company, under the new tariff regulations, make no extra charge for messages in code, consisting of plain words, but messages in cipher, that is to say, messages in numericals or letters of the alphabet, not being any known or dictionary words or names of places, ships, persons, &c., are to charged for the first ten ciphers or letter, $25; for each additional cipher or letter $2 50.

INDICTMENT OF COL. MESSMORE.

A commotion has been caused in whisky circles by the attempt to procure the indictment by the grand jury of Col. Messmore, lately deposed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS

Has accepted an invitation from several leading gentlemen of both political parties to address a public meeting early in December.

THE CHOLERA.

The steamship City of Cork had fourteen deaths from cholera on the passage, among the steerage passengers, and now has ten cases aboard. There was no sickness among the cabin passengers or crew. The vessel was sent to the lower quarantine, and the sick transferred to the hospital ship, and the well passengers to the receiving ship Illinois.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

This evening the boiler of the donkey engine on the steamer Matanzas exploded, killing Henry McGeer, quartermaster. Another of the crew is missing, supposed to have been blown overboard.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Continuation of the McCoy Trial—The Testimony for the Defense.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, THURSDAY, November 14.

Court opened at nine o'clock, when the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was resumed. Joseph Garasine testified that he saw the defendant accosted by the deceased on getting off the train, and afterwards saw the deceased shot by the defendant, while he was walking away. On cross-examination the witness stated that he saw a man take a revolver out of the pocket of the deceased immediately after he fell. Thomas Sweeney, of New Cumberland, testified that he knew Joseph McDonald, the deceased; was sent to dress him, and found some ordinary articles in his pocket. Edward Taylor testified that he heard the defendant say he was afraid of the deceased and carried the carbine to defend himself. Mrs. McDonald, wife of the deceased, testified to the circumstances attending his death. Dr. Stewart testified to the nature of the wound, and to the fact that the defendant, on the fourth of July, threatened to take the life of the deceased. Mrs. Brevemen testified that she saw the defendant in her sitting-room just before the shooting; he had a carbine, and threatened to "bust" three men before three days; witness saw him shoot the deceased after the train arrived. Mrs. Ward testified to the shooting. John McConnell heard McCoy threaten to kill deceased a year before. J. R. M. Stewart testified to the difficulty on the 4th of July, 1866. Several witnesses testified that deceased had no weapon in his pocket when he was shot. The prosecution then closed their case.

W. A. Walden, Esq., opened the case for the defense. James Stone and Mary Stone testified as to the nature of the difficulty on the 4th of July, 1866. Alice Williams testified to having heard deceased threaten if he ever crossed old Lewis K. McCoy he would kill him. Mary Holly saw deceased knock defendant down on the 4th of July, 1866, and beat him in the face. Albert G. Crawford heard deceased made threats against McCoy, and told him (McC.) to look out for him. William McCoy, son of the deceased, was examined at considerable length in regard to the previous difficulties between his father and the deceased, and to threats made by the latter to take the old man's life. At the conclusion of this testimony the Court adjourned until Friday morning. K. N. P.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Steubenville Past and Present—Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad—Coal Shafts—The Jefferson Iron Works—Other Manufactories—Schools and Churches—Rev. E. Hingely and T. N. Boyle.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, November 14, 1867.

Among the many towns and cities which dot the banks of the beautiful Ohio river, no one is better known to your readers than Steubenville. As its history dates far back in the past, and as the Ohio was for many years the great highway of trade and travel between the East and the West, Steubenville became as widely known as many larger and more important cities. Surrounded by a fertile and thickly settled agricultural district, the city has been for years one of the largest shipping points on the river. Owing to the uncertainties of river navigation and the introduction of railroads at other points, the business of the city declined, and a Rip Van Winkle sleep seemed to have fallen upon the community. A brighter day dawned on the completion of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling Railroad, connecting Steubenville with the last named place. A more important link, however, in the chain connecting it with the rest of the world, was the construction of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati road. The residents of Pittsburgh and Steubenville, as well as those districts lying between the two cities, and the thousands between Steubenville and Cincinnati, have reasons to be thankful for this superb road, which has been opened up in its complete equipment for trade and travel. As the road becomes known it is rapidly gaining in public favor, and thousands are embracing the opportunity to save time, distance and expense. The road passes through a beautiful region of country, and is doing wonders in developing the agricultural and mineral resources. It needs no prophet's ken to foresee that it must soon become, under the able management of Judge Jewett, one of the most important and crowed thoroughfares in the country. Its importance to Pittsburgh and Steubenville especially can scarcely be over-estimated. The high price of land, high rents and high rates for all the necessaries of life must soon drive capitalists to seek for points where manufactures can be carried on at less expense. No one, perhaps, presents greater inducements to Pittsburgh capitalists than Steubenville. Land, rents and produce are comparatively low. Coal of unsurpassed quality, especially for the manufacture of iron, abounds in great quantities, while the raw material, whether brought from Lake Superior or Missouri, can be delivered here at as low, if not lower rates, as at Pittsburgh. We need hardly add that these facts are being appreciated and new life has been infused into the good people of this city. Population is increasing, residences multiplying, additions making to manufacturing establishments, and new business blocks are in process of erection. Among the latter, those of Messrs. D. McConville, R. Cochran and R. Means are especially worthy of notice. They are all located on Market street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and add materially to its appearance. They are built of brick, with iron trimmings, and would grace the best streets of Pittsburgh.

Among the "institutions" of the city, and we call attention to it first, because it has had much to do with the present prosperity of the place, is the

COAL SHAFT,

owned by the "Steubenville Coal and Mining Company." The idea of shafting for coal was first suggested by James Wallace, Esq., who for many years has been intimately identified with the business interests of the city. A company was formed and four hundred shares of stock issued at the par value of twenty-five dollars per share. Work was commenced and the shaft sunk to a depth of some two hundred feet, but abandoned for a time owing to the difficulty in disposing of the large amount of water which constantly flowed in. Subsequently Messrs. Boreland and Reynolds took a lease of the works for a term of years, and succeeded in completing the shaft, and raising coal. The coal proved to be a very superior quality, as a fuel, and also for the manufacture of gas and iron. After realizing handsomely for the risk incurred, Messrs. Boreland and Reynolds sold the unexpired term of their lease to the original owners, who are now in turn reaping a rich harvest from their investment. Recently a seam of splendid cannel coal has been found in the northern part of the mine, and sells readily at three cents per bushel more than the bituminous coal. As the result of this first enterprise several additional companies have been organized, and shafts sunk, and a new impetus given to all the business interests of this locality.

OTHER COAL SHAFTS.

In addition to the one named, shafts have been sunk by the "Cincinnati Coal and Coke Company," "The Union Coal and Coke Company," and Spaulding, Underwood & Co., for the supply of the Jefferson Iron Works, of which they are the proprietors. Other shafts have been sunk further up the river, but thus far have proved but partially successful, owing, perhaps, to the fact of their being too near the rim of the coal basin. A shaft has been sunk a little west of the city, and a seam of the same excellent coal found, at a depth of some two hundred feet, nearly nine feet thick. The Pittsburgh and La Grange Coal and Iron Company, composed largely of capitalists from your city, own a splendid property opposite Wellsburg. It embraces upwards of a mile of river front, at a point where the river is very deep, one hundred acres of surface, an equal amount of hill coal, and two hundred and forty acres of shaft coal. The hill coal has been tested and found to exceed in quality the most sanguine expectations of the owners. They have bids for the delivery of five or six hundred thousand bushels yearly, to two places on the river. We understand that it is in contemplation by the Company to erect iron works. The investment will undoubtedly yield a large return.

THE JEFFERSON IRON WORKS.

In this connection, it is proper to refer to the Jefferson Iron Works for the manufacture of nails. The works are located on the bank of the river, in close proximity to the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling Railroad, and but a few rods from the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The location of the works effects an immense saving in the single item of drayage. The ore brought from Missouri is carried from the river on a tram railway to the furnaces, and, by a similar arrangement, the coal, lifted from the shaft in small cars, is conveyed to all parts of the establishment without the expense and trouble of re-handling. As the coal costs less than four cents per bushel, and as the necessity for drayage is obviated in the handling of the raw material and the manufactured article, the saving, as compared with other works, yields a good rate of interest on the capital invested. There are two furnaces connected with the works, with a capacity for the manufacture of one hundred and ten tons of metal each per week. Nearly five hundred kegs of nails are made daily. Additions are making which will soon increase the product to six hundred kegs. The nails are equal to any in the market, and command a ready sale. The dividends declared would do honor to a New England cotton manufactory in its palmiest days.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Among the establishments worthy of mention are the woolen mills of James Wallace & Son, and James McDevitt; the car shop of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad; the machine shop of William Keynon; the foundries of J. Sharp and Means & Brothers; the Arkwright cotton mills, owned by G. E. and J. H. Warner, and one or two planing mills. These, and a number of smaller establishments, give employment to a large number of persons, and are doing much to add to the material wealth of Steubenville.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

In addition to the excellent common schools, there are several private schools, and the well-known Female Seminary, under the care of Dr. C. C. Beatty and Rev. A. M. Reid. The Methodists and Presbyterians are the leading religious denominations, though nearly all the others have church edifices. Each of the Methodist Episcopal congregations own splendid parsonages, built during the past year by the members as a centenary offering. The pastors, Revs. E. Hingely and T. N. Boyle, are able ministers, and highly esteemed by their congregations and the community. VIATOR.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of New York, who, with Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone, has been canvassing Kansas during the past summer for women's suffrage, spoke on that subject last night in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, to a very large audience. Her address was very able, and presented the question of women's rights and female suffrage in nearly all its bearings, eliciting frequent and loud applause. A large portion of the audience were ladies, who sympathized heartily with the speaker, and showed very positive evidence of a deep and growing interest in this question. The Female Suffrage Association will hold a meeting there to day, and a grand rally for the advancement of this cause is announced for the 26th inst., at which Geo. Francis Train will speak.

The Norwich and New York Transportation Company yesterday recovered a verdict, at Hartford, against the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, for insurance on the steamer City of Norwich, which collided with a schooner in April, 1866, took fire, and sunk. The defense was that the risk was merely a fire risk, and they did not take marine ones, and the loss was occasioned by the perils of the sea. The plaintiffs claimed that she would not have sunk but for the burning of the upper works. The amount awarded was $4,928.

By order of Gen. Canby, all sheriffs in South Carolina are to make returns to him of delinquent tax payers, and post commanders are authorized to require the services of citizens for the necessary repairing of the public highways. Instructions are being issued as to the manner of conducting the election. Gov. Orr is in Charleston, consulting with Gen. Canby in relation to the new State tax law and the approaching elections.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Its Extraordinary Sessions Illegal.

Unofficial Opinion of the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Attorney General Stanbery is out with an opinion, presumed to be unofficial, as it appears as a communication in the newspapers instead of being addressed to the President, on the additional session of the Fortieth Congress. After quoting the provisions of the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, the article says: The act of January 22d, 1867, does not change or interfere with the day of meeting fixed by the Constitution, and all sessions of the Fortieth Congress held prior to the first Monday of December, except such as were convened by the President, are irregular. It is true the term for which the members are elected Senators or Representatives begins and is dated from the fourth of March, but that does not affect the time fixed for the regular annual session to begin. A new Congress cannot meet under the constitutional provision before the first Monday in December unless convened, in the interim by the President, hence, unless Congress by law appoints a different day for such regular session, there can be no constitutional meeting of Congress prior to the first Monday in December. Any meeting of Congress in the intervening period would be an extra session, and can be called only by the President on an extraordinary occasion demanding it, of which he is to judge. The Constitution does not anywhere, in any other way, provide for any other than the regular session of Congress. It does not authorize Congress to provide for an additional meeting, but simply gives it power to change the day for such regular meeting from the first Monday of December by appointing a different day.

There is a first and second session of each Congress, and the meeting of a new Congress commencing before the time fixed by the constitution for it to assemble in regular legislative session cannot be legalized by calling it an additional session or additional meeting.

The Attorney General goes on to say the Thirty-Ninth Congress had no power to pass the act of the 22d of January, 1867, otherwise it had power not only to convene an extra session but to create an extraordinary session for it in contravention of the powers of the President. The article concludes as follows:

The present meeting of Congress is not an adjourned meeting nor a regular session. The session of March 4th, 1867, as has been shown, was not a regular session. It was a new and extraordinary meeting, created by the act of January 22, 1867, in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, as designed by the Constitution. The act expressly so designates it.

How additional? Not to any regular meeting of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, for that Congress expired on the 4th of March, 1867; nor was it "additional to" any regular meeting of the Fortieth Congress, for the present regular times of meeting, for the Fortieth Congress has yet held no such regular session. It is not even yet fully organized by the session of March 4th, 1867, and its adjourned meeting is an extraordinary session of the Fortieth Congress, created and convened by the act of January 22, 1867. The time will come for a review of its acts and proceedings, and he would suggest to those now acting under these provisions of that act, if not too late, to pause and consider its very questionable constitutionality, and comprehend the precedent they are establishing, or else change the time fixed by the Constitution for the regular meeting of Congress, by appointing a different day therefor than the first Monday of December in every year.

It is learned the arguments contained in this opinion are substantially as set forth by the Attorney General in Cabinet meeting, when the subject of sending in the President's message and documents to Congress was under consideration.

NEW ORLEANS.

Fire at Houston—The Election in Mississippi—Majority in Favor of Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—A destructive fire at Houston, Texas, last night, destroyed a whole block, including the German Lutheran church, an extensive factory, several fine residences, and a large quantity of lumber. Loss $75,000.

The *Republican* says the returns from a little more than half the State of Mississippi, show 9,000 more than a majority of the persons registered here have voted on the Convention question, and the remaining counties will increase the majority. Only one Conservative delegate is known to be elected. Among those who took the stump in favor of the Convention were Hon. A. G. Brown and General Alcorn. The Vicksburg *Republican* advocates the disfranchisement of those who did not vote.

MEXICO.

Financial Agents in New York—Banquet to Brazilian Embassy.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The steamer Georgia, from Vera Cruz October 31, via Havana, brings as passengers several gentlemen on business connected with the negotiation of financial resources for the Republics of Mexico and Bolivia.

Prince Salm Salm has chosen Vera Cruz as his place of confinement.

A splendid banquet was given to the Brazilian Embassy at the City of Mexico, during which Senor Altamiran, the leader of the opposition, embraced Juarez, and in a speech repudiated all ideas of entering into any opposition save of constitutional criticism of Government action.

RICHMOND.

Adjournment of U S Circuit Court—The Davis Trial—Conservative Meetings.

RICHMOND, November 15.—No business being before the United States Circuit Court to-day, it adjourned until the 25th, when the trial of Jeff. Davis will be commenced. Chief Justice Chase leaves for Washington to-morrow to be present at the opening of the African High School. It is well understood he is not to be present at the Davis trial.

The Conservatives are holding ward meetings to-night, to appoint delegates to the State convention.

FLORIDA.

The Convention Election Progressing Quietly.

TALLAHASSA, November 15.—The election is passing off without disturbance. The result for two days in Leon, Madison and Gadsen counties foots up 3,500 votes, of which only thirty were polled by whites, and all are for the convention.

CITY MATTERS.

G. A. R.—Post No. 3, G. A. R., will meet at the office of W. B. Cook, No. 93 Diamond street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

POSTPONED.—Owing to the absence of one of its members, the Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the recent explosion did not meet yesterday. The jury will convene on Monday evening, when, in all probability, a verdict will be rendered.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—The work of laying the Nicolson pavement on Wood street, is not progressing as rapidly as has been anticipted. The lumber, which is procured from Cleveland, has been delayed for several days, and work was suspended yesterday. It is supposed, however, that work will be resumed this morning. Mr. Allen, the contractor, states that should the weather prove favorable the improvement will be completed within ten days.

The Relief Fund.

CONTINUED LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Burk & Barnes	$5 00	Bricklayers' Union, 9th ward	25 00
Armstrong Bros	5 00	Thos E Hill	1 00
Jno W Pittock	5 00	Jos Horne & Co	25 00
Pullman House	5 00	S McKee & Co	28 25
Rody Patterson	5 00	S Severance	25 00
Cash	24 00	J R Hughes & Co	10 00
J W McFarland	5 00	Thos A Cain	10 00
Dr Mabon	5 00	W K Murphy	10 00
Jn Graham	10 00	John Scott	10 00
W H Moore	5 00	Caldwell & Bro	10 00
D A Marsh	1 00	R C Gray	10 00
Lewis, Baily, Dalzell & Co	100 00	J Means	5 00
Emp'ees of Lewis, B., D. & Co	306 00	Cash	10 00
A friend of needy	8 50	WmA Gildenfenney	5 00

$674 75
Amount previously reported.......... 4,073 70

Total.......... $4,747 45

I will be at the Rooms of the Association 23 Fifth street, daily, from 9 to 10½ A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M., to receive subscriptions or contributions to this fund.

W. M. CLANEY,
Treasurer Finance Committee Relief Fund.

Found Dead on the Railroad.

On Wednesday two colored boys arrived at Gallitzin, having stolen a ride thither in a passenger train. One of them was quite black, and appeared to be about fourteen years of age. The other was light colored, about twelve years of age, and gave his name as Louis Massey. The boys stated that his mother lived in Allegheny. Both the boys were seen the same evening at Conemaugh, where they stated that they were brothers, and were going to visit their grandmother. At an early hour Thursday morning, Engineer Stowel, of Engine No 252, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while running his engine near Lily's station, discovered lying on the track, about one and a half miles west of that place, the dead body of a colored boy, apparently about twelve years of age. The boy had been dead for some time, and had apparently been run over by a train, as he was badly cut up about the head. The remains were removed to Gallitzin, and left in the charge of Mr. Gilson, Superintendent of the road there. It is supposed that they stole a ride on a freight train leaving Conemaugh on Wednesday night, and that Massey, the younger, fell off and was killed. The body found answers the description of the boy Massey.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Interesting Addresses and Discussions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association of Western Pennsylvania was commenced last evening in the hall of the Fourth ward Public School House. There was a fair attendance and considerable interest was manifested.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, C. A. Chamberlain in the Chair, and the opening prayer was made by Prof Luckey.

The choir which had been selected for the occasion then sang the hymn "Teach me thy way."

THE ADDRESS OF MR. GOURLEY.

H. I. Gourley delivered the salutatory.

He said he never liked to suffer the punishment of listening to a person speaking who had not time to make preparation, but they would have to bear with him as he had not prepared himself very well, and would perhaps inflict a punishment upon those present. He was glad to see so many present as it indicated an interest in the cause of education. A writer in the *Pennsylvania School Journal* not long since had said there was not as much interest in the cause of education in Allegheny county as there was ten years ago, and that the teachers were not as well qualified now as then.

He did not think this was the case; our schools and teachers were better to-day than years ago. There were many teachers who were, perhaps, inferior; but there were a few earnest, enthusiastic teachers, who would leaven the whole lump. Earnestness in devotion to the cause of true progress had advanced our nation in the past—devotion to liberty and principle among the masses of the people had saved and built up the nation. The few earnest teachers in Allegheny county would exert an influence that would be felt not only in the county, but throughout the State.

THE DEBATE.

The following question for debate was then read: "Should the Directors appointed by law to each School District in the State be reduced in number, and a higher grade of qualifications be required of them by law?"

Mr. C. A. Chamberlain opened the debate. He thought the people needed to become better educated before they became the conservators of education. They might be influenced by passion or appeals made to their feelings. The masses were frequently easily put off by the pretense of education. It was the duty of officials capable of judging to decide where changes were necessary. Ignorance and penuriousness should not mold our destinies. The work should be done by educated minds. The time would come when the people could speak authoritatively, because understandingly, but such was not the case at present. Under present arrangements a School Director must, 1st belong to the dominant party; 2d, he must be able to to command the strength of his party; 3d, he must be able to speak the prevailing language correctly; 4th, he must be a free-holder and subject to taxation.

The work usually devolved upon two or three, and it was rarely the case that more than three reliable men could be found willing to undertake the duties of the office. For these and other reasons he thought the number of directors should be reduced, and a higher grade of qualifications be required.

H. H. McCormick replied on behalf of the negative. He thought the number should not be reduced, as there was always enough work for six. If there were only three, it would require more time and attention than any citizen would be willing to give. No three men would wish to take the office unless there was a salary, and if the Directors were paid, instead of the public spirited men we now have, there would be a scramble of mercenary spirits after the office.

The law did not really fix any qualifications for the office, and the question therefore was, whether any qualifications should be fixed by law, and if there should be higher than those at present possessed by persons holding the office. The best men in the districts usually held the office, and better men could not be obtained without much trouble. The School Directors were not tyrannical, and did not have very much power. The government was divided into three departments—legislative, judicial and executive—and the Directors simply executed school laws. It was not in accordance with the principles of a republican government to require a certain amount of knowledge in a man before he could have an office.

The County Superintendent was called upon and said he was in favor of some of the principles advocated and opposed to some of them. The duties of the offices of School Director were important, and those elected to the position should possess a certain amount of qualifications. It was true that some were fitted for the office, but others were not. The number of Directors should not be reduced, as it should be kept near the people. It was not best to place the power in any one or two individuals. It was not reasonable to suppose that six competent men could be found in every school district to take the office. There were enough in every district capable of inspecting the schools, but the people should exercise more care in selecting them.

There were now over eleven thousand School Directors in the State of Pennsylvania. If the number were reduced one-half and two dollars per day paid each Director, it would cost the State $150,000 more than it did now. A paid office should not be created.

In the conclusion the speaker referred to the assertion which had been made in reference to the lack of progress in the education of the teachers of the county denouncing in scathing terms.

Mr. Curry thought the Directorship of the State was partially a drag upon the progress of education. While the people were becoming more educated he did not think the Directors were becoming so; neither were they always the very best men in the district. There were many good men in the office and there were others who were not well enough qualified for the position they held

Mr. Luckey thought the schools would be better if every man and every woman too were elected School Directors. [Some one in the audience suggested that the daughters also be included.] An interest should be created and the people be made to visit the schools.

Mr. Chamberlain thought that so far as the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were concerned, the Directors were well qualified. But this was not the case in all places in the State. In a school district not far from this city, a lady had been selected as teacher on account of her size.

The Association then took a recess of five minutes. The choir then sang a beautiful song; after which Rev. Joseph R. Kerr delivered an address.

ADDRESS OF MR. KERR.

The speaker said he had been laboring under the impression that the meeting would be held a week later, and was not, perhaps, as well prepared as he should be. His subject would be the duties which education involves. Mind was omnipotent; it had created all things; finite minds were governed by the infinity of its power. The power of one man over another was chiefly in educated mind and mental force produced by development. Men were governed to a great extent by the views and feelings of the public men. Admitting literary men to be the best informed upon all subjects, they had the control of public ideas, and however they exercised it, great results for good or ill would follow.

The adoption of one error brought about others. Could a wrong act, when once done, be easily remedied? Educated mind had a great work to perform and a great field to work in. One wrong movement of the helm of society might wreck the great ship, and involve all in ruin. All great literary giants worked, and by the sweat of their brows obtained the power by which they ruled society. Under present circumstances, when the masses were rising, educated men, to maintain their relative position, must increase their knowledge. If they did not do this, they would be found in the rank and file, instead of at the head of the column. Those who wished to lead in the great contest between ignorance and intelligence must cloth themselves in the panoply of profound erudition. In case they did not do this success would not crown their efforts. Educated mind must be benevolent and beneficent, and throw out its treasures of wisdom for the benefit of the world at large. They should not be actuated by false modesty, but as they were qualified to lead should take the lead in the great conflict now going on: their banner should be inscribed with truth, virtue, happiness and religion, and should be carried forward until it waved over all the world. Educated men should stand forth opposed to the popular views of times, regardless of what might be said by persons or parties. This was an arduous task, but it should be performed. There was a sense of satisfaction when the duty was performed that more than repaid all efforts which might be made.

After the conclusion of Mr. Kerr's address, a song was sung, and Prof. Curry made a few remarks urging those present to attend to-day.

METRICAL CRITIQUE.

Miss Jennie Smith then read the Critics' report, which was in rhyme, and caused considerable merriment.

The meeting adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-day.

The exercises to-day will undoubtedly be interesting, and there should be a large attendance.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ABANDONED HER CHILD.

John Dunn appeared at the office of this Alderman yesterday and made an information against Mrs. Catharine Kelly charging her with abandoning her infant child. A hearing was had, which resulted in the committal to jail of the accused in default of four hundred dollars bail, to answer the charge at Court.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.

Nicholas Gardner was arrested yesterday by tipstave Warren McIlvaine on a process issued by the Court, for non-payment of costs which were inflicted upon him, and committed to the county jail.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Anthoney Haley, of the Seventh ward, against whom an information for malicious mischief was lodged, on Thursday, by Samuel Hill, a dairyman living in Chartiers township, for smashing his wagon, was arrested yesterday by Officer O'Connor. He had a hearing, which resulted in his being held in three hundred dollars bail for trial at Court.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

RELEASED ON BAIL.

John Hamilton, who was committed to jail on Thursday on a charge of abandoning his wife, Mrs. Catharine Hamilton, was released yesterday, having entered bail for his appearance to answer.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

GAVE BAIL.

Alderman Butler yesterday released from jail, on bail Bernard Kerney, commited by him on the 9th inst., on the charge of surety of the peace.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

BAIL ENTERED.

Hugh Freil, who was committed to the county prison by this Alderman on the 12th inst., an information for assault and battery having been lodged against him by Nicholas Kifer, entered bail yesterday to appear at Court, and was released from custody.

[Before Justice Starr, of Sewickly.]

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

A boy aged about thirteen years, named James Talbert, was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Starr, of Sewickley township, charged with larceny, on oath of John Jackson. The prosecutor alleged that, while he was at work, the boy stole from the pocket of his pantaloons, which were in the house, thirty-five dollars in money. Officer J. Holsinger came to this city yesterday, with the boy in custody, and committed him to the county prison for trial.

Burglary in the Fifth Ward.

On Thursday night the pork house of Messrs. Laughlin & Co., corner of Etna street and Duquesne Way, Fifth ward, was broken into by thieves, who gained admission into the building by removing the grating from a cellar window. They ransacked the house thoroughly, and blew open the safe, but fortunately no money had been left in it. A quantity of household effect, including several trunks belonging to a Mr. Stewart, had been stored in an upper room. These the thieves carried away, and yesterday morning three of the trunks were discovered in a metal yard in the vicinity. The loss sustained by Mr. Stewart has not yet been ascertained. The burglars left the house as they entered it, by means of the cellar window, and visited the establishment of Mr. Hammond, metal dealer, but only succeeded in obtaining a small amount of postage stamps. The rascals left no clue to lead to their identity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—The Mt. Albion Sunday School, near Lawrenceville, held a concert on Wednesday evening, which proved a decided success, fully meeting the expectations of the teachers and friends of the school. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of procuring a library suitable to the growing wants of the school, which has increased very rapidly within the last year. The young ladies and gentlemen who had charge of the concert may well feel fully repaid for any inconvenience and for efforts expended on it—a credit to both teachers and scholars. May the time not be long when we shall again have the pleasure of attending a concert given by the Mt. Albion Sunday School. Through the courtesy of the Directors of the School Board, the concert was held in the new and comfortable building just erected for school purposes.

PITTSBURGH TRUSS COMPANY.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in another column, of Chas. W. Betzel & Co., of the Pittsburgh Truss Company. It may not be generally known that our steel manufacturers send large quantities of steel to Eastern truss manufacturers, and that the same is returned here in the completed truss. By the establishment of a truss manufactory here, for the manufacture of a superior truss, the demand can be supplied at a less cost, and Western cities and towns can be supplied at much less rates than they are now by Eastern manufacturers. Messrs. Betzell & Co. have an invaluable patent, and their truss is rapidly superceding all other makes.

Declined to Take his Prize.

The public generally are familiar with "The Merchants and Bankers' Grand Presentation Enterprise," so extensively advertised here and elsewhere, by Messrs. Clarke, Webster & Co., of New York. One million five hundred thousand tickets were offered at one dollar each, and a prize was guarnteed to any ticket holder. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were to be given in cash prizes, ranging in amount from one thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars. The balance of the million and a half dollars was to be distributed in pianos, melodeons, diamonds, watches, sewing machines and other valuable articles. The "grand concert and distribution" took place at New York, some two or three weeks ago: and as the one million five hundred thousand ticketholders could not all be represented there, it was arranged to send a printed list of the prizes drawn to each ticket holder. This is now being done, as we learn from one of our business men, who had invested in a ticket, and who recently received the following note:

SIR:—You are hereby notified that your ticket has this day drawn a prize, valued at $200, on the receipt of the five per cent. assessment ($10), we will send the prize to your order, by whatever express you may designate. CLARKE, WEBSTER & CO.

The "lucky" gentleman, on the receipt of the above notice, could not see the two hundred dollar prize very distinctly, on account of the ten dollar bill, which seemed to intercept his vision. He had already invested one dollar, and concluded that it would perhaps be prudent not to "go the ten" recklessly. Nevertheless, his curiosity was aroused, and he was anxious to ascertain, if possible, the nature of the prize. In order to do this, and yet not risk his ten dollars, he forwarded the amount by the Adams Express Company, with instructions to the New York agent to return the money unless, in his judgment, the prize was worth as much or more than the amount remitted. The agent of the "grand presentation enterprize" tendered to the Express Company two hundred shares of stock in the "Sandy River Petroleum Company," the par value of which was stated at one dollar per share. The Express agent declined to accept stock as worth even the one-twentieth part of the amount alleged on its face, and returned the ten dollars to our "lucky" friend, who is well satisfied with the judgment of the Express agent. "Sandy River Petroleum Stock" is thereby condemned as of very little value, on the judgment of at least two men; but as it is not quoted in this market, and as we have no means of ascertaining its value, we can offer no opinion on the point. It may be many times more valuable than its face, but if it is only par, Messrs. Clarke, Webster & Co., have made a good thing in having it thrown on their hands. We understand that other ticket holders here are receiving notices of the value of the prizes which they have drawn and we hope that none of them will be silly enough to refuse to take a good thing when it is offered them! It will be their privilege, however, to send on their commission or not, just as they see fit as the "Merchants and Bankers" who hold the valuable prizes are not likely to force anybody to take them. It is not reasonable to suppose that they should.

We have not heard of any of the "heavy" prizes, such as pianos, melodeons, gold watches, thousand dollar checks, etc., having been sent out this way, but perhaps they will be coming along in "a few days." We have had the most positive assurances that this distribution would be conducted with perfect fairness, and who doubts it?—except one individual who got a little staggered about some oil stock—an article that has staggered a good many people about here.

Since writing the above we learn that the firm of Clarke Webster & Co. have fallen into general dispute, from the fact that they have been tendering their "Sandy River" oil stock to the vast majority of their ticket holders, who consider it quite "too much of a good thing." Dispatches from New York state that there is great excitement at the office of the firm, and that the general belief is that the presentation enterprize was a "magnificent swindle." In this view of the case it will be safe for ticket holders not to forward "assessments" on their "prizes" until further advised.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

DISTRICT COURT.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Judges Thompson, Reed, Strong and Agnew on the bench.

The following business was transacted:

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company vs Speer; C. P. Argument conducted by Purviance and Lucas for defendant in the error, and by Schoyer contra.

John T. M'Combs, Esq., of Allegheny County, was on motion of S. A. Purviance, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Rochester and Oleopolis Oil Company vs Hughey; C. P. Argued by Stagle for plaintiff in error, and by W. S. Purviance contra.

Brown vs Parkinson; D. C. Argued by Burgwin and Woods, and Hasbrouck contra.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

Court met yesterday morning, but as no cases were read for trial, no business of importance was transacted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

The case of James C. Smith vs Daniel Hantz, reported yesterday as on trial, has not yet been concluded.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon, the interesting drama, "The Colleen Bawn," will be performed. In the evening, Julia Dean will appear in the three act drama of "Rob Roy," the entertainment concluding with "Maurice, the Wood Cutter." On Monday evening, the performance will be for the benefit of the sufferers by the late explosion, when Miss Julia Dean and the entire company, who have volunteered, will appear in an attractive bill.

MINSTRELS.—Morris Brothers Minstrels commence their entertainments at Masonic Hall, on Monday evening.

PROF. COWPER'S Dancing Academy, in the New Assembly Rooms, Fifth street, is now in the full tide of success. The classes are large and daily increasing in number. Those desiring to enter should apply Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Clergymen's Views on Organs.

Of all the cabinet and church organs, the *Carhart* organ has the greatest variety and beauty of tone, and the most durable material and finish.
ALEX. CLARK,
Pastor First M. Church.

The *Carhart* organ we bought from you is the *delight of our congregation.*
J. A. PEARCE,
Pastor M. E. Church, Wellsburg.

The *Carhart* organ we now use far surpasses in richness and power of tone the Mason & Hamlin organ we had before.
B. C. CRITCHLOW,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, New Brighton.

For variety, sweetness and power of tone, the *Carhart* organ we now use surpasses our most sanguine expectations, and it surpasses in that respect a church pipe organ of $1,000 cost.
RICHARD LEA,
Pastor Presbyterian Church,
Lawrenceville, per his son John.

The Western Emporium for the *Carhart* organs is at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street.

Steinway's Wonderful Durability.

Being one of the first in this neighborhood who purchased a Steinway Piano, (some nine years ago) I am happy to be able to state that our admiration for the instrument has undergone no change in the lapse of years. We are now as much delighted by its rich melodious tones as the day we brought it here, and can conscientiously testify to their unrivalled capacity for retaining for many years the original freshness and beauty of sound which characterizes them above all others. We have never regretted its purchase. ALEX. CAMERON.

Mr. Cameron was Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Allegheny City, and purchased his Steinway from our friends, H. Kleber & Bro.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE SMITHFIELD—ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.

(SECOND SERIES.)

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS,

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 10—THE DRESS.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE LAMP.
3. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE HOUSE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 8—THE MIRROR.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 15—THE MAGNET.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and welcome to all. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. FS

☞ WHAT IS THERE IN THE ROCK?—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH corner of Third and Grant streets. The Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN, will deliver three discourses on the following Themes:

1. The Rock that is Higher than I; or Man's Asylum in Distress—SUNDAY EVENING, November 17th.
2. The Rock that was Smitten: or Christ Typified by the Rock in Horeb—SUNDAY EVENING, December 1st.
3. Their Rock and Ours: or the Superiority of Universalism—SUNDAY EVENING, December 8. Services to commence each Evening, at 7 o'clock.

All the people are invited to come and hear, and realize that he who stands upon the top of the Rock will have no fearful visions of Eternity. no16,3td7

☞ SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, WYLIE STREET, between Tunnel and High streets. J. B. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Morning subject, "Evidences of the Believer's Divine Sonship." Evening subject, "Sitting at the feet of Jesus." The public are cordially invited. Seats all free.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD in FOURTH WARD SCHOOL HALL, TO-MORROW. Rev. A. M. MILLIGAN will preach at at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject of the Evening—"National Religion." At 2½ P. M. Rev. A. M. JOHNSTON will preach in same place.

☞ NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets SUNDAY EVENING, November 17th, a Public Lecture on the question, "Who is Christ? What is Christ? Are we worshipers of God or Man?

☞ REV. C P. KRAUTH, D. D., WILL preach in FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Seventh street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING AND EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Penn, corner of Irwin street, Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., Pastor. Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Franklin, near Fulton street. Rev. Prof. SAML. J. WILSON, D. D., Pastor. Divine service, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Divine Service for Colored People at 3 P. M.

☞ FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Washington street, Allegheny city. Services 10½ o'clock A. M., 7 o'clock P. M. Subject in the Morning, "Unity of the Lutheran Church"—in the Evening, "Origin and delivery of the Augsburg Confession."

☞ THIRD METHODIST CHURCH, Pennsylvania Avenue, above Marion. J. ROBISON, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, on Union Avenue, East Common. V. LUCAS, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:00 A. M. and at 1:30 P. M.

☞ SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, Allegheny City. S. F. Rebbecca street, Allegheny City. S. F. CROWTHER, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Seats free and all invited. Sabbath School at 1:45 P. M. Social meeting at 3:00 P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, Meadow street near Carson. G. G. WESTFALL, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:00 P. M. Sunday School at 1:30 P. M.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, SHARPSBURG. H. B. KNIGHT, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:00 P. M.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH, SIXTH ST.—Choral Service. Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a first-class Tailor, from Philadelphia, a situation in the city or country. Address E. HESSEMER, this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a Young Man who can give good references. Has had experience in the grocery business, and some in the shoe business. Address A, Commercial office.

WANTED—DOG—A good watch Dog; Mastiff preferred. Address Dog, Commercial office. tf

WANTED—SITUATION—A Young Man of several years experience wishes a situation as Assistant Bookkeeper—salary not so much an object as permanent employment. References given. Address O. P., Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—Experienced business men preferred, yet a few inexperienced men can find employment, if worthy, by applying to the Superintendent of "National Art Association." W. D. BAKER, 116 Diamond street, opposite Court House.

WANTED—CUTTER—A good Cutter, to act as Agent in Pittsburgh. Address, with references EDWARD P. KELLY, Tailor, southeast corner Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED—ARMY GUNS—Army Revolvers. $10 cash for Spencer Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $7 cash for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $6 cash for Colt's Army or Navy Revolvers. Cash paid for every description of Fire Arms. Persons having any of above Arms can send them by Express c. o. d. to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 334 Penn street, corner Wayne, Pittsburgh. e dtf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—PROMISSORY NOTES—The following described Promissory Notes were stolen from the office of the late Alexander Laughlin, on the night of the 14th inst. The public are hereby warned against negotiating for the same, as payment has been stopped. One drawn by Spang, Chalfant & Co., dated August 19, 1867, at six months, payable to the order of Alexander Laughlin's executors, for $5,324 78. One drawn by Jones & Laughlins, dated August 10, 1867, at 7 months, payable to the order of Alex. Laughlin's executors, for $2,321 60. And one drawn by John Guy & Co., to order of John D. Guy, and endorsed by him to Alexander Laughlin's executors, dated July 6th, 1867, at four months, for $2,744 09.
Pittsburgh, November 15, 1867.

RAILROAD POSTING.

TO BUSINESS MEN—ADVERTISING—I propose immediately to travel over one of the leading Railway routes running out of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of writing in ineffaciable letters upon rocks, fences and other prominent and conspicuous places, the advertisements of certain representative business houses, and will distribute bills and posters in every city, town and village on the route. I am prepared to make arrangements with a few more first-class houses for similiar work. Satisfaction guaranteed and references given. Address "Bill Poster," Commercial office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—MONEY—A few Thousand Dollars on Bond and Mortgage. Address Box X Y, at this office. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, &c—Frame House with 10 rooms; good outbuildings, six acres of ground, good apple and peach orchard, garden and pasture for cow; within three miles of city. For further information inquire of JOHN I. ADAIR, Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company, No. 405 Liberty street, or JACOB GLOSSER, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 23 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co.'s Carpet Store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Nicolson pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the 1st proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street. tf

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING—One two story Brick Building, 59x100, Nos. 410, 412 and 414 Penn street, extending back to Spring alley, with Twelve Years Lease of the Ground, suitable for Feed Store or Warehouse, or could be divided into two or three stores, as desired. For particulars, apply at the Office of Excelsior Omnibus Co., opposite Union Depot, Liberty street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—House and Lot on St. Clair street, city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is twenty feet front on St. Clair street, extending back, preserving the same width, one hundred and ten feet to an alley ten feet wide, on which is erected a Brick House, three stories high, occupied as a store and Dwelling, being No. 12, on the west side of the street. Inquire of C. W. ROBB, No. 91 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HORSE—A six year old horse, well broke to ride, or drive single. Inquire at MARVIN'S Bakery, No. 91 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Retail and Prescription, long established, doing a good paying trade. This is a good chance to make money. Inducements offered, as owner is determined to sell. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

FOR SALE—MILLS—Steam Flouring and Custom Mills, located in the best wheat county in Ohio. Capacity, 600 barrels per week. Can be doubled at a small cost. For particulars, address "Flouring Mills," Commercial office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—Situated in the Diamond, Rochester, Beaver county Pa., the same consisting of two new Houses adjoining, one being a three story building with two Storerooms, four Rooms on second floor and a large Public Hall on third floor; the other House is a very comfortable Dwelling of eight Rooms, large Storeroom, Basement, Cellar under both houses, an excellent Well and a good selection of Fruit Trees on the premises; also, within twenty yards distance from Beaver Station of P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. For particulars, inquire at the premises. DANIEL NELSON.

FOR SALE—LIMESTONE LAND—One Hundred Acres of the best quality of Limestone Land, well watered and well timbered, and eligibly located in Rostraver township, Westmoreland co., Pa., and within two and a half miles of Bellevernon. Address Dr. J. Q. ROBINSON, Box 33, P. O., West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

$3,000 TO $5,000.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—By a young man in a manufacturing or mechanical business; has been an Engineer in the United States Navy for eleven years; well qualified for any position he would assume. Would invest the above sum in any satisfactory business as partner. Address ENGINEER, care of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SUMPTUOUS DINNER.

ROAST TURKEY, PORK AND BEANS, CHICKEN PIE, &c., &c.,

With Vegetables of all kinds and several kinds of Dessert, all for 60 cents, TO-DAY at the
HERBST ORDINARY,
64 FOURTH STREET.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS.
GUARANTEED THE BEST IN THE CITY,
Served in every style at the
HERBST ORDINARY,
No. 64 FOURTH STREET.
Families supplied by the can or dozen.

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NEW GOODS.
Black and Fancy Dress Silks;
Pim's Irish Poplins;
French Poplins and Repps;
All-Wool Poplins and Empress Cloths;
Alpaca Poplins, Alpacas and Mohair Lustres, French Merinos;
Wool Plaids and Plaid Poplins;
Wool Delaines and Fancy Dress Goods;
New French Chintzes;
Black Bantilla Velvets;
Wool, Cashmere and Broche Shawls.
JAMES CALDWELL,
120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
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PURE WATER, HEALTH AND ECONOMY.
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Recommended by the Water Boards of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the most eminent medical men of the country.
COST NO MORE THAN LEAD PIPE of the same strength.
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☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

☞ DR. ABORN, Oculist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

IT is estimated that the loss to the Government the past year in consequence of frauds has been not less than one hundred millions of dollars. The fact is thoroughly disgraceful, and should be a loud hint to Congress.

THE New York *World* wants to get up a compromise among those who will acquiesce in a plan of reconstruction. This sounds very much like the talk of DAVIS & Co. at different periods of the Rebellion, and is in the spirit of the Chicago Platform. We see no necessity for a new deal. There is a "path to peace" already open, wherein a vast majority have been for some time and are still marching on. If the *World* chooses to fall in, it can do so, and that will be the only compromise in the case.

IT is to be hoped that one of the first acts of Congress will be to stop the four million monthly contraction. This will tend to give confidence and stimulate business. Without unnecessary loss of time, we hope Congress will proceed to fix the period for resuming specie payment on every description of National obligations, and supply such legislation as shall be deemed necessary to the attainment of this object. We believe the Representatives of the people will assemble impressed with the absolute necessity of not being diverted from grappling earnestly and at once with the financial problem.

IT has been the custom of Mr. JOHNSON, since he came into the White House, whenever he meditated particular mischief, to obtain an opinion from his Attorney General. The report now is that Mr. STANBERY has furnished an opinion to the effect that the ensuing meeting of Congress will be irregular and unconstitutional. Therefore, Mr. JOHNSON will hold no communication with Congress when it meets, and any thing it may do he will treat with indifference. Heretofore, when Mr. JOHNSON has undertaken particular mischief on the strength of an opinion, he has failed to accomplish his object, though the country has suffered more or less. We look for nothing worse this time.

ONE of the important subjects which will come up for consideration in Congress will be the development of our mineral resources. One idea will be to establish a National School of Miners on a liberal and comprehensive plan. This will have particular reference to the regions abounding in the precious metals, now widely and expensively worked, but from which countless millions can be obtained. It is stated as a remarkable fact that all the discoveries of this character were by accident. Scientific experts, while they have been of great service in providing the process of working and ascertaining the character of the minerals, have never discovered them. Adventurers have done this, and within the last twenty years it is estimated that over one thousand million dollars has been added to the wealth of the Nation by what they have done on the Pacific alone. These mineral lands, whose extent and richness are almost incalculable, it would seem should be made largely tributary to the liquidation of the National debt. The question is worthy of the early and serious attention of Congress.

CITY ELECTION.

Several candidates for the office of Mayor have already been mentioned. It is not, however, the purpose of this article to suggest any name for the office, but simply to offer some remarks on the qualifications which should be possessed by the officer.

The powers and duties of the Mayor, under the new charter, are of an entirely different character from those exercised under the old charter, and require a different order of qualifications for a successful performance of them.

The duties of the Mayor have heretofore consisted chiefly in regulating the police, in looking after the lower grades of criminals, vagrants, drunkards and disorderly persons, and in holding his daily court for their trial and punishment. In brief, exercising the functions of a police alderman, and gaining a livelihood from the petty costs he may receive from culprits.

The new charter directs that the Mayor shall be the chief Executive officer of the city, and the conservator of its peace; that he shall possess and exercise, within the city limits, the powers of sheriffs of counties, to suppress disorders and keep the peace. He shall supervise the conduct of all city officers; examine the grounds of complaint against any of them; and cause all of their violations or neglects of duty to be promptly punished. He shall keep the corporate seal of the city, and sign all authorized commissions and permits. And it is made his special duty to cause the ordinances of the city to be faithfully and constantly obeyed. And he is required to perform any other duties compatible with the nature of his office, which the City Councils may prescribe.

In addition to these high executive functions, the Mayor is invested with power over the legislation of the City Councils. No ordinance passed by them can have any legal force or effect until after it has been submitted to him for his consideration. If he approves he will sign it; it then becomes a law; if he objects he will veto it; it is then rejected, unless it is afterwards passed by large majorities in both Councils.

The Mayor is to be compensated for his services, not by petty fees gathered from the slender purses of delinquents; but by a fixed annual salary, to be paid quarterly out of the City Treasury, which salary cannot be increased or diminished during his term of office. The amount of salary to be allowed is as yet unknown; it is to be fixed by the Councils not yet elected. But if the right man is elected, it will no doubt be made liberal, and suitable to the dignity of the office, and to the importance of the services to be rendered.

To perform the duties required, in a manner creditable to the office and advantageously to the interests of the City, requires a man of large experience in business affairs; of a high order of intelligence and executive ability; one who would carry with him into the office, a well established character for a high sense of honor, and an unquestionable integrity.

In view of the honorable character of the powers and duties now assigned to the office of Mayor, it may safely be assumed that men professing all the qualifications necessary for filling it acceptably may be found willing to accept it, and deem it an honor to be chosen for it. There are doubtless many such men in each of the political parties which may compete for the office. Let us then hope that each of the party Conventions will strive to select a candidate who shall possess all the qualifications most suitable for the office, and who will fill it with honor and credit to the city.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

To the last number of the *Independent* Mr. GREELEY contributes an excellent article on the "work for Young Men's Christian Associations." Its character may be inferred from the following extracts:

> "But I think our Young Men's Christian Associations should declare open, relentless war upon *every* form of conceded moral evil. I would have them earn the fearful hate of every blackleg, every one who seeks to make gain of Woman's corruption and ruin. I hold that every prowler for human prey should have reason to execrate the being of such association until he be ready to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. I would have district attorneys, recorders, police magistrates and chiefs, made aware that they cannot wink at the existence of outlawed iniquities without the certainty of exposure and public reprehension. I would have the keeper of every gaming-house, every den of pollution, made to comprehend that Christianity, as embodied in its Young Men's Associations, is bent on the suppression of his vile haunt and the salvation from ruin of those who must else become his victims. I would have him feel that it loves him too well to permit him to persist in his hideous calling one moment beyond the first wherein it shall be able to wrest him therefrom."
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>
> "I *do* mean that there is, in my view, room for improvement in the efficiency wherewith many associations give effect to their convictions. I *do* mean that the priests of Baal have not felt—have not always had reason to feel—that their nefarious craft was especially assailed or endangered by the organizing of such an association under the shadow of their temple. I *do* mean that the forming of a Young Men's Christian Association in any village, and in almost any city, should operate as a formal notice to all who make gain of outlawed iniquity, that they must forthwith set their houses in order, or prepare to suffer the legal consequences of their warfare on all that the good deem most precious and sacred."

Leaving Mr. GREELEY and the noble army enlisted under the banner of the Young Men's Christian Associations to fight as best they can the vices and the evils which he so vividly portrays, we want to suggest that perhaps something can, with profit, be done to prevent some part of those vices and evils coming into existence. As we view the case, the means of prevention are inadequate—if they were not those of cure would not be so severely taxed. To illustrate: On almost any of the bright Sundays of the season which is just closing, might have been seen some hundreds—probably thousands—of young men idling away the day on our street corners or wandering aimless about town, or driving or otherwise locomoting into the country. How they got through the day, others can tell as well as we can. By far the larger part of this class of our citizens, we are persuaded, would gladly spend the day in an improving way; but as it is, they constitute an almost innumerable host from whose ranks the devil recruits for the service which Mr. GREELEY has described. Why they do not spend the day in an improving way is plain. Where can they go? Whether it be so or not, most of them *feel* that the churches are not open to them—that there is no place for them within their walls,—and they are nearly right in this, for the statistics which our Young Men's Christian Association, after much labor, have gathered, show that were all of our churches filled, there would still be more than *eighty thousand persons left on the outside.* If some of the thousands found on our streets on a Sunday play the loafer, frolic and wander, or if they drive or do worse, from choice, we believe that many there are who loaf and idle away the time, if they do no worse, from the necessity of the case. For the most part these people are mechanics, starting out with good ideas of respectability and morals. That they are bound to take the upward or downward path, according to the influences which, through accident or design, surround them, is as sure as gravitation. What good influences are there to lead them upward—what to prevent them from plunging downward? Most of them are reasoning men. Not all of them perhaps reason rightly. The circumstances in which they are placed are not well calculated to assist them in the right direction. In the nature of the case many of them will become soured and disgusted, by the broad line of demarcation, and go almost inevitably in the wrong way. They are social beings, and if they cannot secure that association they should have, they will accept what is easiest to be found, and that is generally bad. Just here, in our judgment, is the time and place for the Young Men's Christian Associations, or some other, to step in. How they should do it we will not pretend to decide. There might be churches free to all, not Sunday poor houses, advertising all who enter their doors, serving rather to aggravate the case; but churches where everything of the best quality would be found and on a footing calculated, to a certain extent, to remove the evil complained of. Some would enter and be saved from confirmed loaferism and all its dreadful consequences. There might also be libraries and reading rooms—institutions which, however for the moment the idea might clash with previous teachings and prejudices, would exert a good influence on all. In these and kindred ways the streets might measurably be rid of the crowd of wanderers, some of them (who can say how many?) candidates now for the lower depths depicted by Mr. GREELEY. We ask, what is the inevitable consequence of these hundreds and thousands of young men being thrust into loaferdom every Sabbath day? The good results of closing the drinking places on that day are seen and acknowledged. But this is a negative work, however—the cutting off to just that extent of bad influences. Now, set the positive agencies at work. Street preaching, nor anything of that sort, will do. Men do not like to be advertised as moral mendicants in that way. And besides, that sort of thing is at best but partial and temporary, if not of doubtful utility. The other part of the community have homes—church homes—libraries and elevating influences—on the Sabbath. These have none. Their needs are greatest. Shall they be supplied? If they could be, it seems to us that Mr. GREELEY would have far less occasion to write as he has written above.

THE Drug Exchange in Philadelphia have held a meeting in regard to whisky frauds. The merchants and manufacturers who participated in the meeting say that the result of their effort to observe the laws scrupulously, and to give all possible assistance to the Government in the enforcement of the laws relating to distilled liquors, has been a ruinous loss to their business, and increased encouragement to those who defraud the revenue, because of the acknowledged failure of the Government to enforce the laws; and they therefore recommend the repeal of the present excise tax of two dollars a gallon, and the substitution of a tax of five per cent., the same as on other manufactures.

On this subject the *Ledger* remarks:

> It is a discreditable state of affairs under any government, when the men who combine together to *uphold* the laws, which should be maintained and enforced without the necessity for such combination, find that the only reward of their upright and conscientious effort is a ruinous result to their business. Yet it is well known in all mercantile circles where whisky is in demand for manufacturing purposes, or for distilling alcohol to be used in medicinal or chemical preparations, that such is the result.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has announced the following crazy platform for the Republican party:

> Inscribing "*Impeachment, Revocation of Pardons, Pre-emption of Southern Lands*" on our flag, we shall show the South what we mean. All she needs is to know, *of a certainty, beyond mistake,* what the North demands. That point once fixed, our trouble is ended so far as Southern resistance is concerned.

Mr. Phillips knows so little of what not only the North but the whole country "demands" that he omits the questions of debt and taxation altogether. Let Mr. Phillips lead on, and let those follow who think his ways wisest.

THE Organ-grinder has changed his tune in regard to the Presidency. Awhile ago it piped for Chase. At another bidding it struck up Grant's Quickstep; but under some new impulse or bidding has stopped that and commenced something that is neither one nor the other. Who wouldn't be an organ-grinder!

THE Republicans of New York City have nominated Wm. A. Darling for Mayor. The Mozart Democracy have put up Fernando Wood, and the Tammany branch Mayor Hoffman. A lively contest is expected, with the chances in favor of Hoffman.

EVEN Wendell Phillips cannot fail to do justice to General Grant. In a recent lecture he said of him: "He is the man of granite and iron. It was because he was granite and iron that he carried us safely through Virginia."

A MAIL-CARRIER named Leonidas Moses was lately murdered in Mississippi. What right had such a man, with such a name, to expect to live? His mule stood guard over his body eight days.

POSTMASTER BINGHAM has issued an order that the delivering department of the Philadelphia Postoffice shall be open day and night, Sundays included. The *Press* says it meets with general favor.

MAGAZINES.—Demorest and Godey have been received by Gildenfenney. Of the fashions they leave nothing unsaid.

Southern Affairs.

In Northern Georgia the white vote was very generally cast for the Convention and Reconstruction. In that region there are but few negroes, and the Union sentiment was always alive. The people are generally rather poor and ignorant, and owners of land in a small way. It was their vote, added to those cast by the negroes in the Western part of the State, that carried the Convention by a large majority. A Georgia letter, speaking of the "Conservative" expectations, says:

> The continued success of the Anti-Radicals at the Northern elections confirm and strengthen the conviction and encourage the confident expectation that relief from universal negro suffrage and all the most obnoxious portions of the Reconstruction acts, will be attained at no distant day. The refusal of Kansas and Minnesota to adopt negro suffrage, and the result in New York, where the issue was squarely made as to the right of Congress to command negro suffrage in the Southern States, intensifies the hope to which the popular vote in Ohio gave birth. The news of these elections has caused great jubilation among the people. Although no one can see clearly how this manifestation of the popular will is to afford an immediate remedy for the evils of which the South complains, yet all believe that the remedy will be found and applied. Some are so sanguine as to believe that the Radicals in Congress will back down and modify their requirements within the limits of qualified suffrage; and others are confident that even if Congress persists in its demands, the Courts will "knock the whole thing into a cocked hat."

It is alleged that the bitter disappointment among the cotton planters, the troubles which they have endured and must still endure, and their bankrupt condition, have produced a very wide-spread resolution to abandon cotton culture altogether.

A distinguished Republican, recently in Charleston, S. C., writes as follows:

> A distinguished Republican, famed all over the Union for his eloquence, recently in Charleston, S. C., writes as follows: "The old rebels of the South seem bent on new mischief. We may as well understand first as last that they mean either to kill or to exterminate the colored people, as soon as they have the opportunity. Here at Charleston I have heard nothing at the table, in the cars, or in the streets, but 'Down with the niggers, and d—n the Radical Rump Congress.' I heard a man say yesterday, at dinner, 'we are certain to have a revolution—we cannot endure this Radical domineering much longer; the negroes must be crushed, if it costs every man his life!' And this feeling is not confined to South Carolina, although it is more bitter here than in North Carolina or Virginia."

A Georgia letter from an intelligent source says:

> We shall have a large majority of delegates in the State Convention, but our great fight will be on the ratification of the Constitution. If we had the State Government in our favor we could succeed with ease.

Duty on Manufactures.

The Detroit Manufacturers' Association have taken grounds in favor of exempting Manufactures, except articles of luxury, from taxation. In this they have struck the right note. In furtherance of this object a National Convention has been called to meet in Cleveland on the 18th of December, at which it is hoped there will be a general representation. The Detroit Association, who have taken the initiative in this important movement, passed the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That the present burdensome and exhausting internal revenue taxation should be speedily reduced to the actual necessities of an economical administration of fiscal affairs, not exceeding the amount required to meet the interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the government.
>
> *Resolved*, That the national revenue under existing laws being estimated at $150,000,000 more per annum than the necessities of the Government require, the internal revenue tax on all the manufactures and productions of the country (except luxuries) should be removed.
>
> *Resolved*, That the tariff on importations of foreign manufactures should be revised so as to protect well home industry against the unequal competition of the cheap capital and cheaper labor of foreign countries.
>
> *Resolved*, That a return to specie payment can be neither permanent nor beneficial to the industry of the country so long as our importations exceed the amount of our exports, and so long as we continue to be the debtor nation.
>
> *Resolved*, That the payment of the public debt should not be attempted in the present unsettled state of affairs, and not until all the States of the Union are in a financial condition to pay their due share, and then its reduction should be slow, commencing with the payment of a small sum annually, and gradually increasing the amount with the increase of population and wealth of the country.

The Committee also request that signers may be procured to the following petition, and forwarded to Jasper E. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, by December 10:

> *To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:*
>
> The undersigned would respectfully yet earnestly urge the importance of a repeal of the internal taxes on manufactures and productions, except luxuries, with such simplifying and changing of the tax list as shall remove burthens wholly unnecessary, and thus relieve and stimulate the productive industry of the country.

Where Grant Stands.

"Actions speak louder than words"—an axiom none the less true because old. Grant's acts are engraved ineffaceably on the history of the last six years. They have but one interpretation. No words could deepen their meaning. Where he stood and what he said, politically, while he was acting during the war, may be inferred from the following letter:

> HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
> VICKSBURG, MISS., August 13, 1862.
>
> MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN—*Dear Sir:*—I send you ten days' extension of leave, and will give you as many more as you require. I have read your speeches in Illinois, and feel that you are really doing more good there than you can possibly do while the army of your command is lying idle.
>
> Stay while you feel such good results are being worked by your absence, and I will extend your leave to cover your absence. In the mean time, should any movement of your command be contemplated, I will notify you as early as possible of it. Yours truly,
>
> U. S. GRANT, Major General.

That letter, says a contemporary, was written at a dark and critical moment. The fortunes of war were against us. Politically, things looked unpropitious. General Logan was on the stump for the Republicans in Illinois, putting in his blows against Copperheads "good and strong." General Grant not only cheerfully extended his leave, but told him "*to fight it out on that line, if it took him all summer.*" "You are," said General Grant, "doing more good there than you possibly can here while the army is lying idle."

IN Boston, since the election, the prohibitory liquor law is practically a dead letter—particularly as to ale. Numerous beer fountains and taps which had been thrown aside or sold for old metal, under the action of the prohibitory law, as enforced by the State Constables, are being re-established, and our plumbers are all of them quite busy in supplying new fountains or repairing and putting up old ones. Some of the plumbers have as much as they can attend to in this line. The dealers avow their purpose to sell openly.

THE Philadelphia *North American* well remarks that "General Grant has set an example that Congress would do well to imitate. He has applied the pruning knife boldly, and lopped off excrescences and done a great deal of good work. Every million thus saved is so much surplus to be applied to the contraction of the principal of of the interest-bearing debt."

THE English Government are changing their policy in regard to ocean mail service. The plan now seems to be, to throw open the contracts to the lowest bidder, and gradually apply the principle to all the steamship mail routes. This will withdraw a very important support, and tend to promote equality on the ocean.

REV. J. F. W. Wall writes from Baltimore to the Christian *Register*, concerning the colored schools of Maryland, as follows: "All over our State stand new school houses empty, because we cannot afford to supply teachers. Children wait and are anxious to fill them. Their parents will gladly pay the board and washing of teachers, fuel and lights and books for the schools. They cannot do more, and we have very little to hope for from this community. We need great and immediate help. Will not the people of New England swell the treasury of the Freedmen's Aid Society, that it may not only continue to assist us, as in the past, but answer our increasing demands?"

MONETARY affairs in the "Kingdom"—that is, Canada—are particularly unsatisfactory. The failure of the Commercial Bank has had a very prejudicial effect, and the merchants are in a predicament. The fall importations were unusually heavy, and the crisis coming, the merchants were not prepared for it; but, to make matters worse, the bank of Montreal came into possession of a considerable amount of the paper of the customers of the Commercial Bank, when that institution obtained a loan from the Bank of Montreal, which bank now refuses to renew the same.

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering infant that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it softens the gums, abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind colic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints, it is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations contain opium and are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists.

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METCALFE'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of Rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this city, have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia has sent thousands to untimely graves, who might have been saved by Metcalfe's Anti-Bilious Pills, if they had but known their value. The worst cases have been cured by them. For sale by all Druggists.

Metcalfe's Honey Cough Balm is fast taking the place of all the old-fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent colds, and for throat diseases, it is invaluable. Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

All the worst forms of rheumatism are being daily cured by Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy. This wonderful medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

Metcalfe's Anti-Bilious Pills are daily effecting wonders. They have cured over 9,000 persons of dyspepsia during the last three months. All those affected with that terrible disease are advised to try them.

Metcalfe's Honey Cough Balm. Are your children subject to the croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you value their lives keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

Those who have been subject to nervous headache for years are restored to perfect health by one dose, forty drops, of Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy. It never fails.

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GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
tf No. 160 Smithfield street.

PERSONAL.

—Among those who have created much enthusiasm in New York musical circles this season is Leopold de Meyer, who is described as a queer but singularly genial old man. Very much of his popularity is owing to his personal appearance and manners. Such a genial face you might not find in many a year. His sunny nature overflows him, and is continually leaking out in smiles, heartier than most men's laughter, and in merry twinkles which sparkle in his eyes, and warm every heart toward him at first sight. He seems to be the veritable St. Nicholas of whom we used to read, and hear and dream in our youth. Hardly does he touch his fingers to the keys, when all his audience is in love with him. Then he plays so drolly. He fingers the piano as if he were petting it. He pats it soothingly, and then he gives it a sly dig with his finger to provoke it. His fingers scamper over the keys like kittens on a frolic. The genial nature of the man goes out at his finger ends on the keys, and comes back from the strings in melody, sometimes merry and frolicsome, sometimes touching and tender, sometimes thrilling and inspiring, but always full of soul.

—Rev. James Lynch, a colored preacher of Pennsylvania, has been speaking in Mississippi. The Canton *Citizen* says: "He is by far the best orator and most sensible man the black-and-tan party have sent into this State."

—It appears to be admitted that Mr. Seward offered to Garibaldi the highest rank then known in our army, if he would accept a commission under the United States Government, at an early period of the late war. Garibaldi declined because the war was then alleged to be waged to restore the Union, and not to abolish slavery.

—Dr. O. W. Wight, of Indiana, who has lately figured in the papers for getting a divorce from his wife on account of ill-health, and marrying another woman, while his wife officiated as bridesmaid, comes out with a defense of his action, in which he says that his wife was afflicted with epilepsy to such a degree that she required constant attention, and that he married for the sake of providing her with a nurse, he and his second wife adopting her as their daughter immediately after marriage. The first wife gave her full consent to this singular proceeding.

—Not long since we printed a paragraph stating that Mr. Isaac N. Parker, a Seneca Indian of good character and unusual ability, had been appointed, on the recommendation of Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, indorsed by Gens. Grant and Sherman, a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and ordered to report himself at Louisville for examination. His residence at the time was unknown, and he was first apprised of his appointment by seeing the statement in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*. But he was without the means to procure the necessary outfit to proceed to Louisville, which fact, coming to the knowledge of his friends in Rochester, a subscription was started. It coming to the knowledge of the Hon. Lewis Lelve, M. C., that gentleman paid the whole amount wanted.

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MRS. M. McNEIL,

Successor to Miss Christy, will open a handsome assortment of

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE—WHEREAS Letters Testamentary have been issued by the Register of Wills in and for Allegheny county, Penna., to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS CLARKE, Esq., late of Oakland township, in said county, deceased, all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified that prompt payment will be required, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated, to either of the undersigned, without delay.

CHARLES J. CLARKE,
Of Oakland Tp., Allegheny County.
WILLIAM THAW,
Of Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM M. HERSH,
Of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, November 16, 1867.

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50,000 Pennsylvania Seed Segars, in bundles; the very finest article.
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Trotter's Celebrated Virginia Rough and Ready, in kegs.
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OR,

TYPES OF WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES.

By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. Illustrated with Seventeen Large Steel Engravings from Original Designs by Charles Staal. One Volume, 8vo. Price, $5 00.

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THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.

The speedy curative effects of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impared functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

TThs MANAGERS.

LARD OIL.

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

In Store and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

ONIONS, ONIONS.

800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

NEW GOODS.

Choice Buckwheat Flour, Jersey Cranberries, Shaker Dried Corn, New Raisins, Corn Meal, Edwards' Tomatoes, Winslow's Green Corn, fresh Pineapple, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. In store and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURKE,
346 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER R. R. COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, November 12, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

☞ **NOTICE—THE INTEREST OF**

W. C. MURPHY

In our Firm has ceased.

H. CHILDS & CO.
Pittsburgh, November 9, 1867.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 9, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McGinley's, No. 275 Fifth street, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., NO. 82 THIRD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7, 1867.

☞ **NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL** Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co. will be held at their Office, 82 Third street, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time and place an election will be held for Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAML. RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1867.

☞ **DIVIDEND—THE BOARD** OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 12th instant.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 5th, 1867.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared from the earnings of the last six months, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. Revenue tax paid by the Bank. Stockholders will be paid on and after the 11th inst.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, November 2d, 1867.

☞ **A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** OF SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 11th inst.

G. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

POLITICAL.

☞ **SECOND WARD**

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN DELEGATES:

JAMES MURRAY.
BIDDLE ARTHURS.

☞ **CITY CONVENTION.—THE** Union Republican Voters of the City of Pittsburgh, (including the Wards and Townships annexed to the city under the act of consolidation), will meet at their usual places of holding elections,

On SATURDAY, November 16, 1867,

Between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., and elect, by ballot, two delegates to represent each election district aforesaid, in a Convention to be held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and Solicitor of said city.

The primary elections for both precincts of the Sixth ward, and for the Tenth ward will be held at the Public School Houses in said wards respectively.

The Executive Committee request that the Republican Judges and Inspectors of Election shall hold said primary elections in their respective districts, and fill vacancies when necessary, excepting the Third ward. The Committee have appointed A. Hilands and George Glass to hold the primary election in the Third ward.

T. W. DAVIS,
Chairman of Committee.
A. HILANDS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between S. H. STEVENS and J. A. YOUNG, as Druggists, was dissolved on the 9th day of November, 1867. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to me for settlement, at No. 3, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN A. YOUNG.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 13, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. MILLER retiring from the business, and who alone is authorized to settle all the business pertaining to the late firm of MILLER & FRAZEY.

C. M. MILLER,
GUY S. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GUY S. FRAZEY and HENRY E. CAMPE have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CAMPE & FRAZEY for the purpose of conducting a General Produce and Commission Business at the old stand, 185 Liberty street.

GUY S. FRAZEY,
HENRY E. CAMPE.

In retiring from the above business, I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of the public and my acquaintances generally.

C. M. MILLER.

NOTICE.

The firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., which expired by limitation September 1st, 1867, will be continued, under the same style, from that date.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WHEELER H. PHELPS, JOHN E. PARKE,
JOSEPH P. ESTEP.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we hope, by the same attention to the quality of our work, to merit and receive a continuance of the custom heretofore bestowed.

Warehouse—No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and No. 37 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL .... $100,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. P. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

MWS

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL
WASHING
COMPOUND,

An Entirely New Preparation.

We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also used for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain

NO LIME,

Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,

NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.

GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.

TThs

NOTICE.—TO JOHN L. CONE and RENSSELAER BAGLEY.—Take notice that a monition issued out of the District Court of the United States, and to me directed, against One Hundred and Sixteen Barrels of Refined Coal Oil, Engine, Boiler, Tanks, Machinery and Apparatus for the Distillation and Refinery of Coal Oil, all being the property of the said John L. Cone and Rensselaer L. Bagley, of Venango county, and Twentieth Collection District of Pennsylvania: that you be and appear, and any other persons claiming the said property, be and appear before our said Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 18th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to intervene for their respective interests and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.
Marshal's Office, November 12, 1867.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,

MThS Over National Bank of Commerce.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE—CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &c. WEDNESDAY morning, November 27th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 14 Wylie street, formerly occupied by OWEN BYRNE, the entire stock of Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres, Broad Cloth, Linen Duck, Drab Cloth, Scarlet, Brown and Black Italian Cloth, Wool Coat Linings, Corduroy, Black Silk Velvet, Scotch Cassimere, Beaver Cloth, 6-4 Melton Cloth, lot Vestings, lot ready made Clothing, lot Sewing Silk, lot Trimmings and Furnishing Goods.

JOHN M. KENNEDY, Assignee.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE

PENN AND PITT STREET

DWELLINGS AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, TUESDAY, November 19th at 2 o'clock P. M., that very desirable three story Brick Dwelling, No. 142 Penn street, (one door below Pitt street), containing nine Rooms, Bath Room and Wash-house; gas and water up stairs. Lot 26 feet 1½ in. front on Penn street, by 78 feet 5½in. to a private alley. Possession April 1st, 1868.

Also, that desirable three story Brick Dwelling, No. 26 Pitt street, containing seven Rooms, with Finished Attic, and Bath Room, having gas in third story and water in second story. The entire house has been newly papered and painted. Lot 19 feet 8 inches front on Pitt street by 60 feet. The above property is very desirable, being situated in a favorite locality. Possession April 1st, 1868.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AND

GROUNDS,

IN SEWICKLEYVILLE, AT AUCTION.

Will be peremptorily sold on the premises, WEDNESDAY, November 20th, at 10 o'clock, the residence of Mr. Britton, between Osborn and Sewickley, on the high, dry, level ground, between the River and Railroad. There are about 2½ acres, nicely laid out in walks and trees. The House is a recently built frame, of twelve rooms, with hall, bay windows, marble mantles, baths, ranges, fixed marble wash stands with hot and cold water, tank, force pumps, store room and pantry. Also cisterns, ice house, cooling room, coal house, stable, carriage house, &c. The superior Furniture and Carpets immediately after the house. Terms, &c., fr. m

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, on the 19th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

A lot of quarter Barrels and Kegs, one Mash Tub, one Copper Pump, one Copper Boiler, one Cask (full) one lot of Tin Pipe, one Copper Still, and Worm, one barrel of Whisky, two casks of Sour Ale, one barrel and one half barrel do., one Brass Spigot, one Dipper, two Funnels, one Bushel Measure, two large empty Tuns and Receivers, six half barrels of Ale, one barrel of Ale, part of a bale of Hops, three sack of Chalk, one Shovel.

Seized and taken as the property of JOHN O'BRIEN, JOHN WRIGHT and JAS. WRIGHT, at the suit of the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9, 1867.

COAL MINE

FOR SALE.

In Kentucky, on the Tread Water Creek, Crittenden county, three miles from the Ohio River; 150 ACRES OF LAND, ONE SHAFT in good working order, 220 feet deep, known as the Belle Vein, and is four feet thick—superior Coal. The whole will be sold on the most reasonable terms. For further information address J. BROOKSHAW, Du Quoin, Ill.; or the Secretary

JOSEPH A. HINA,
Box No. 14, Caseyville, Ky.

FOR SALE.

One 15 inch Engine, 30 inch stroke;
One 8½ inch Engine, 20 inch stroke;
Two 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke.

Apply at WM. FISHER'S Engine Shop,

Pike street, between Harrison and Mechanic, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

At Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

Across the Sierra Nevadas.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad,

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

Great National Trunk Line
Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About 100 miles are now built, equipped and in running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days 35 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for 300 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31, are as follows in GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$487,579 64	$86,548 47	$401,031 17

Or at the rate of two millions per annum, of which more than three-fourths are net profit on less than 100 miles worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains, and with only the normal ratio of government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the further extension of the road.

The Company's interest liabilities during the same period were less than $125,000.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri river, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 865 miles $28,592,000, or at the average rate of $35,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 Acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, the General Government, in effect, invites the co-operation of private capitalists, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have in addition several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First—They are the superior claim upon altogether the most vital and valuable portion of the through line.

Second—Beside the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy, (which is a subordinate lien,) the road receives the benefit of large donations from California.

Third—Fully half the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentrated upon the 150 miles now about completed.

Fourth—A local business already yielding threefold the annual interest liabilities, with advantageous rates payable in coin.

Fifth—The principal as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding agreement.

Having carefully investigated the resources, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others, as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities

INTO

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now realize for the holders from

TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,

with the same rate of interest.

The following are the current rates (September 9th), subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day. We receive in exchange:

U. S. 6s, 1861, coupon, and pay difference..158.49
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, do ..180.49
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon, do ..135.99
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon, do ..148.49
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (new), coupon, do ..120.99
U. S. 5-20s, 1867 (new), coupon, do ..120.99
U. S. 10-40s, coupon, and pay difference... 38.49
U. S. 7-30s (2d series), do ..128.19
U. S. 7-30s (3d series), do ..122.19

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

Financial Agents of the C. P. RR. Co.

NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

ALSO OF

ROBINSON BROS.,

78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

ws 75 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAZARD POWDER

I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:10 and 7:20 P. M. On Sundays at 11:15 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From October 20th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp..	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex..	2:45 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex....	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex..	10:38 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex..	4:03 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	1:13 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:43 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Chicago Ex.....	6:58 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:43 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc....	8:58 a m	N. Brt' Acc....	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc..	8:48 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:23 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc...	10:13 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:18 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom........	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom.....	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton..........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.........	1:30 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line..........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train.........	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2......	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4...	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5 ...	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6......	7:00 p m	Fast Line........	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:55 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:30 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:45 p m	Express	1:30 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville...	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbsg No 3.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express..............	2:05 a m	12:25 a m
Mixed Way...............	6:10 a m	6:10 p m
Fast Line..................	9:40 a m	7:19 p m
Walker's Accommod'n.	11:10 a m	3:05 p m
Fast Express.............	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Steubenville Accom'n...	3:55 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n....	5:10 p m	8:20 a m

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
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ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	5:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n....	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac..	5:20 p m	8:40 a m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works.........	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

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The Daily Commercial

"TALENTS"...DR. AND CR.

Fragment of a Note on the Account.

BY J. M. MACRUM.

Since every man for every talent given
Is charged and held accountable by heaven,
Far more important than the amount thou gettest
Of capital at first, is what thou "nettest"
Upon that capital—the amount thou settest
To credit side of the account thereof.
Don't say then "The more capital the better!"
For neither in the spirit nor the letter
Is that the truth of any man that lives!
Some have done well, whose capital was small,
While some, who seemed to have larger capital,
Could not have done much worse with none at all!

But since each has what God has given to each,
And since the Giver knows to whom He gives,
'Tis wise to think that each has got enough.
So, when you hear men say "The more the better!"
Answer the unthinking briefly thus: "*The greater
The debt is, the more chargeable the debtor!*"

Nor does Christ's parable of "The Talents" teach
Otherwise, if its true intent we reach,—
When he with "five" gained "five," and he with "two"
Gained "two"—both had done well, no less
In what they gained than in their faithfulness.
But it is neither said nor meant, I trow,
That he with "two" would have been found to thrive
Better, had he begun at first with "five."

But what of him with *one*? Would he have been
Better at all had he been tried with *two*?
Here, almost like the weight of evidence,
The weight of probability comes in.
To prove that he too had no need to sin,
Well with him also—well in every sense,
As with the others—it had surely been,
Had he prepared his heart to *feel and be
In earnest*—had he *tried what he could do*.
Then if his talent failed to gain a second,
The worth of effort could not fail—(than which
No higher form of success can be reckoned:—
How oft are this world's poor most heavenly rich
Because they fail so!)
Heaven records no man
As failing, who is doing all he can!—
And he with but "one talent," had he done
His best to gain another, yet gained none—
Yes, failed to gain ev'n the least part of one—
Great had his gain been, and his failure none!
He'd not have failed to gain His Lord's "Well done?"

—But that meant work, and faith to work—which he
Nor loved nor sought;—hence, willing so to rid
Himself of *trouble*, he his "talent" hid,
And—till his Lord came—that was all he did!

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS.

THE DRESS.—Sermon Preached by Alexander Clark, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth Street, Sabbath Evening, November 10, being the First of a Series Entitled "The Gospel of Common Things."

The following is a report of Rev. Alexander ark's first discourse on "The Gospel of Comon Things," which was delivered to a very arge congregation on Sunday evening last:

TEXT—"Bring forth the best robe and put it on im."—Luke xv: 20.

More than three hundred millions of dollars re spent in this country every year for dry oods, to be wrought into clothing according o the fashion. And yet the people are ever oping for changes which require new cuts and olors, and increased expenditures of the money hich *somebody* earns, before the fabrics aleady worn show any signs of decay. Not many arments are worn out, except by the patient oor, and those unfortunate persons who are ad to take as charity the cast-off apparel of eir more fastidious neighbors.

As in the matter of food, extra millions of oney are squandered for that which is not ead—for the luxuries of Epicurean tables—ain-softening and body-enervating delicacies d poisons; and, as in the matter of drink. illions more are worse than wasted for that hich satisfieth not, but giveth its color in the p and leaveth its leprous ugliness on the ce; so again, in the matter of clothing, the rant Fashion, next in cruelty to Aptite, robs the American people of e-half their money, two-thirds of eir common sense, and three-fourths of their rtue, leaving but fractional humanity to be orked in the commercial, scientific, literary d religious advances of the times. Owing to ese illegitimate draughts on income, reason d health, the Lord Jesus Christ, in his savg approaches toward men and women, seems a picture or phantom rather than the real other and Redeemer that He is.

Our blessed Master-and-Servant when he alked among the people as one of them, talkg and sympathizing with all, regardless of ndition or circumstance, comprehending the ndencies and temptations of all, asked three estions which cover the thoughts of every dividual who has grown into maturity in the es before and since. "What shall we eat? What all we drink? Wherewithal shall we be othed?" Now, these questions all pertain to cessary things; and Jesus himself grants that ey do. For true religion always has referce to the body as well as the soul; to tempol as well as spiritual concerns. Christianity n never be reduced to a mere sounding shell words and tones for Sunday, and then le t llow and silent as other six days out of seven. ere is, therefore, broad meaning in the Sar's words, "Your Heavenly Father knoweth at ye have need of these things." And that the very best reason why we should not be er anxious about them. If God care for a arrow, will he not care for a man? If he the the grass and the lily, will he not prole raiment for his children?

Yet how we worry ourselves and others about at we shall wear! How many vain and vious thoughts circle about intrusively on is subject! Indeed, it would seem that Fash herself, alarmed at the extravaganc of r devotees, has reduced all her measures, ortening, contracting, curtailing, compressg, and belittleing every article of apparel, st to see how many infinitessimal specimens humanity she can carry on her thumb! But her garments are fading in texture and angeful in style. The elegant dress of toy has more than half a chance to be thrown ide as a ridiculous rag to-morrow. The lack cloth in a coat for November, would be acdited to a lack of brains in its wearer in equal temperature of the succeeding March. e regiments of buttons drawn up in parade the cloak of a fashionist in autumn, might dily be mistaken for the idle headwork of ctaw Indians the very next winter. You —you know that the demands of this idol of hion, even in the centres of our Christenm, are obeyed as slavishly and almost as leringly as the edicts of the Hindoo Juggerut who tramps his hideous heels on the lies of his worshippers.

All this world's mantles, beyond those of re good comfort and good taste, are but nsy fancies at best. For it is not enough at the body should be clothed. The soul st have a covering. Better that the body uld shiver in the cold, or bronze in the heat, want of raiment, than that the soul should lk through this world naked, the pity of ans and God.

ut where is there a dress for the soul? Let open one of the world's wardrobes, look ough a few of its apartments and see what y contain. To be sure: Here are a half en robes already in view. Let us examine m. A glance at each one will suffice for present.

This one is Moralism; but it has been cut m a remnant, and would not fit an infant l cannot be stretched to cover an adult ner.

Here is sectarianism: but it is a narrow head d only, with just enough fringe to drop over eyes of the wearer, and appear as beams in eyes of a brother. It cannot be woven into thing that will cover the body.

Another is Formalism; but it is a patched l spotted robe, like Joseph's coat of many ors.

And here is a strange-looking one—Unitarism; but it is woof of a web that has no rp, and would fall to pieces in the wearing, loose, hard-twisted threads wrapped crossround a shivering form.

nd still another—Universalism; but it is r large in its pattern, being cut for all, it gracefully upon none. It is like an old t canvass washed up by the flood, to be wn over a man and fastened with cables.

hat is all in this wardrobe. Let us close door. No, there is something else here, uisitely filmy and fine. We can scarcely see It seems to be but the shadow of a robe, for an not be felt, and would be no better than a der's web in a tempest. This is Spiritual-: we had better leave it among the ghosts!

* * * * * * *

ut what shall the soul put on? What will e its nakedness, and shield it from the heat youthful passion, and from the frost of deing years? Outward adornment may bring utation to the body; but the soul must have ething more enduring than reputation. It st have character. Character is not a fashable commodity. It is not issued from any ial or ecclesiastical metropolis; not cut out broadcloth or silk, nor surpliced with ribs, as a dress for the sake of effect on rs than the wearer thereof! Reputation, body's garniture, is the product of tailors' l milliners' skill; but they can not measure fit an immortal soul! Silk, linen, worsted, ton, bones, brass, dust, straw, hair and paper hese are the elements of reputation; and for se, in their several combinations, the people uggle as if for very life.

ut character is composed of principle, ught, feeling, desire, emotion, ambition and pose; and these are threaded and blended by day to the Christly model which shall rn the soul forever. Every good man's racter is a pure and beautiful dress. It is a mless robe. It is not lapped and whipped ether by any sect-patented sewing machine, woven—*woven* by every pulse-beat of life of such things as love, patience, meekness, tleness and hope. It is not a fashionable ment, because it is not a mere imitation of thing. Everything fashionable must nesarily be shaped and textured like something e, unoriginal, unsatisfying and imperfect. hionists are like young pupils in school ting lines of leaning letters across the e of a copy-book, "Many men of many nds; many birds of many kinds;"—but not a n or a bird of the many ever interests the d of a writer of such copies.

he soul-garment is gracefully adapted to wearer, and is always appropriate, chaste l becoming. Clothed in this, apologies and barrassments are covered thenceforth; and possessor needs never to say, "Please excuse this morning; I didn't expect to be caught such a dress." The soul-dress does for rking before breakfast just as well as for ertaining company after tea. It is as approate in the kitchen as in the parlor; for Mars as well as Marys may wear it and be beed sisters still. It is the same in the pew as the pulpit, and at a wedding as at a funeral. never trails in the mud at a father's expense, rip strangers in the streets. It is always t and clean; and everywhere radiant in its ry thread, needless of artificial ornaments, ich are but acknowledged envies as often as nirations of the beauties they burlesque.

Away back in the olden time, (see Exodus xv: 25.) "All the women that were wiseirted did spin with their hands, and brought t which they had spun, both of blue and rple, and scarlet and fine linen." Now, in se days of modern invention and facility for ndiwork, if men and women, by their dress, but indicate something of their own indiual industry and taste, then there might be ne excuse for display; but as it is, all of us, s or more, are but the walking advertisents of somebody's goods and somebody's lus.

But not so with the raiment of the soul. Every true Christian reflects the character with which heaven has mantled him. He has put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and the adaptation and adornment are complete. Like the woman whom Jesus saw in Revelation, clothed with the sun, "The moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of stars," so every true disciple of Christ is clothed in light and glory.

The moon to-night glows in the same silvery white raiment which she has worn in her walks across the firmament since the first song of the morning stars. And yet the moon of herself is but a body of dark material, cold and desolate, without an atmosphere. But she moves in the light of the sun which shines on her bosom, though at the time the sun is hidden from us. The moon has put on the sun for a garment, and, for beauty and majesty, she is crowned Queen of the Night. Her royal vesture is fadeless forever, and her pathway is henceforth paved with glittering diamonds. And so, too, every twinkling star is robed in equal radiance by the beams of light. The investiture is infinite. There is enough for all. Each one of the numberless host has put on the best robe in all the sunlit universe of God. So, again, this hard old earth of ours puts on the sun. In spring-time, a robe of emerald, jeweled with brilliant flowers, snowy blossoms, and gleaming waters; and in winter-time, a shroud of burial white, to be lifted away before the power and glory of vernal resurrection. All this wondrous beauty comes out of the one source, and is put on the moon, the stars, and the earth, as Heaven's best robe for the circling years.

And so Jesus, the Sun of Righteousness, comes to every believer wherever he moves and has his being, however rough and hard and dark his nature, and clothes him with his own light and gives him through faith and patience and prayer a character pure and fadeless as his own. *This is the best robe in our Heavenly Father's House.* It strengthens and beautifies by age. It is broidered by the touch of the Holy Spirit. It is ever new, and offered free as sunlight to all. Every soul may have this beautiful raiment, wear it as ample protection through this pitiless world, and stand glorified in it at last in the kingdom above.

Adam and Eve, driven out of Eden where they sinned, tried to make a dress of fig leaves; but God, whom they had disobeyed, like a Father clothed them himself with the skins of the animals which they had offered in sacrifice for their sin. The coverings came from the slain animals. You see, in this, an emblem of the slain Christ, showing in the very beginning of sin, and in the putting on of the very first dress, that human works could not procure pardon. And to this day all that man can do of himself are but fig-leaf excuses. Nothing less than the perfect righteousness which comes by the death of Jesus, our Lord, can cover the soul. This is the best robe for the sinner.

Our Savior, in the parable from which the text is selected, most impressively illustrates this thought.

There was a young man who became dissatisfied with his father's house and company, demanded his portion of the estate, and, receiving it, hasted away to spend it in riotous living among strangers and harlots. He wasted his money, ruined his health, and soon became such a beggar and beast that he herded with the swine and coveted their husks. But in his utter wretchedness, he came to his senses; he thought of his neglected and insulted father, his comfortable home, his innocent childhood; and with a penitent resolve he said, "I will arise and go to my father." First the thought, then the word, now the act—he starts. He trudges on in his rags, poor, miserable, forlorn, humiliated. But he feels that the whole universe has no such sacred retreat as the dear old home of his youth. O! if those doors are but open yet; if the father still lives and loves; if his own failing strength will but bear him so far,—all shall be well. He presses on. He nears the familiar spot. But long before he sees his father his father sees him! O *how* a father pitieth his child! He did not wait for the son to come all the way in uncertainty; he ran out to meet him; he threw his arms about the neck of the poor mistaken boy, and kissed him! He brings him into the house, and seeing the torn and tattered garments of the wanderer, and his bruised and languid body suffering for raiment, he commands his servants, "Bring forth the best robe and put it on him." These badges of poverty must give place, not only for something better, such as servants, or even unfallen sons may wear, but for the first robe—the best robe—the richest robe in the father's house,—full assurance of re-instatement to original position and privilege at home.

Imagine the scene. Says the father, "Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet; and bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat and be merry: For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found." How the gloom of the old mansion breaks away! Music and dancing make the chambers ring and re-echo with joy. Why! it is as if a King's son had come home with his bride, instead of a poor prodigal alone. But a penitent is better than a prince. The lost is found. The dead is alive. "Look at my son," says the father, "see his mother—long missing from the family circle, sainted in glory—see her back now in spirit; she smiles and weeps in the features of my boy. He *is* my son. He is part of my soul. I have prayed for this; and behold what an answer! He is robed in my best robe. On his finger is the seal of his pardon. On his feet shoes that he may walk unlame whithersoever he will henceforth. His hunger is satisfied with plenty. He is safe and welcome at home again; and the great mistake of his life shall be forgotten forever. Let the music ring out to the fields, and the ecstasy increase and abound!"

Yonder is a poor, wandering sinner, to-night. He is wasting his money and his manhood in intemperance, dissipation and crime. He is sinking from cherished social attachments down towards the herds of the vicious and the vulgar. His garments are ragged, unsightly and defiled. He cannot mingle in the company which once greeted him and caressed him till his money was gone and his clothes became threadbare and soiled. He has followed his own wild will until it has led him from home, from friends, and from business, down to the dens of infamy, vileness and death. In his heart he feels that he has already gone down to a level with the beasts that perish, and shall sink infinitely below them forever, unless his steps be retraced. Listen to his resolve sobbing up from the depths of his trouble, just now, "I will arise, I *will* arise and go to my father."

Yes, although he may have no companions, no friends, no counsellors—nothing but the dumb devourers of husks and grovelers in filth about him; yet; after all, he has a father—a Father! "I will arise and go." He starts there, now! See him: His own strength is nothing but blundering weakness. His raiment is nothing but rags. He doesn't look like anybody's human son—he is so utterly impoverished. But no matter, if on all the returning journey not a being may recognize him or care for him, he has a Father, and a pitying eye will see him afar off, and he need not go trembling and knocking at the dear home door. He will be met just *because* he has no friend; he will be welcomed with a kiss just *because* nobody else cares for him; and he will be led into the house just *because* he is an outcast; and just *because* he is ragged and unsightly, the command will ring through every chamber of the heavenly mansion, until all the angels hear the rich music tones of a Father's voice: "Bring forth the best robe and put it on *him*." And with the robe the harps will be brought forth, and there will be more rejoicing in Heaven over "one sinner who repenteth, than over ninety and nine who went not astray."

The dear Savior, who once stood condemned, but innocent, clad in a robe of cast-off purple at Pilate's bar, has, by his death, prepared a robe of righteousness, spotless and white, for every guilty soul that will come and accept it. Sinner, rise, confess, come home to God, by the door of His church—put on the Lord Jesus Christ; and just because you are nobody to the world, and nothing to yourself, the Father of Spirits will own you as his child, and array you in the seamless robe of Christ's righteousness this very hour. You have worn the tatters of a prodigal long enough. Come, and be clothed upon with with apparel which indicates an accepted son. Come, and be admitted to the joyous feast.

Backslider, come home. You have forfeited your beautiful estate; your mantle of acceptance in Jesus has been wantonly cast aside at the beckoning of Mammom and Fashion; you have sacrificed character to gain reputation; you may be friendless, homeless, and herded with the vulgar throng, feeding on husks and shivering in November rains; but if you repent, return, and do your first works over again, your Father will meet you on the way, command a feast and sweet music, and mantle you once more with the first robe—the best robe—the more than royal robe of the righteousness of Christ.

O, I see you coming home, weary brother—coming home; and I hear already, in far, far richer than organ music, the voice of a Father's welcome, "Bring forth the best robe." The Forgiving One waits to mantle you with the character of Christ the moment you are willing that your ragged reputation should be cast away. Prepared and at hand for you is the beautiful raiment, pure and white as the untossed snow. When Christ is clothed upon you, your words and actions will be as ornaments of gold on your spotless robe. Truth will be your girdle, making you strong and ready in doing good; and obedience will put wings to your feet, as a preparation of the gospel of peace.

The Israelites had garments which faded not nor waxed old for forty years. But this best robe will never decay. You will no more weary of it than a cloud wearies of its rainbow, or the moon and stars of their sun. This robe, wrought from eternal Truth and Love before the world was, and yet forever new, put on in your moment of sorrow for sin, is the same which shall royally adorn you in the presence of God and his holy angels in heaven.

You who have already returned from your wanderings in sin and are wearing the righteousness of Jesus to-night, O, keep your robe unspotted by the world. If you wear it to the theater, the ball-room, or the opera, it will be tarnished. If you are found as a patron or guest in Satan's company, and touch fraternal hands with sin, however gloved and gentle it may be, your robe will be stained, and you will be as pitiable going about the streets as if you wore garments dyed in brother's blood. But you may wear it on errands of mercy to cellars, to garrets, to mines, and to prisons, to the smouldering ruins of that iron mill where human beings have been crushed into eternity in a moment, and to their destitute homes among the orphans and widows, and its glorious white shall shine all the more.

Yonder in the heights of heaven—see! Who are those arrayed in white, that stand before the throne, singing and waving their palms? They who were once sinful, lost, ruined; wasted in life, ragged in body, frozen in heart. But now,

"Upon the sea of glass they stand
In shining robes of light;
The harps of God are in their hand—
They praise him day and night.

"A noble army, men and boys,
The mother and the maid,
Around the throne of God rejoice,
In robes of white arrayed.

"They climbed the steep ascents of heaven,
Through peril, toil, and pain;
O, God! to us may grace be given
To follow in their train."

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OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale Trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
EVERYTHING NEEDED IN
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BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
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HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
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GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,
COR. MARBURY ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY,
Will furnish Flooring, Weather Boarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets of every variety.
MOULDINGS of the Latest and Neatest Styles.
WINDOW and other FRAMES made on shortest notice. PALINGS also on hand, all made in the best workmanlike manner and of first-class material.
SCROLL AND RESAWING done with neatness and dispatch. BOXES of every description made on shortest possible notice. All work and material delivered to any point within city and its suburbs.
Particular attention given to Stair Building, and everything pertaining to that Branch. Under the supervision of O. CHESTER, Esq.
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Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.
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ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
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BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.
Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut
SAW PLATES,
Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel, Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc. Oil Drill Steel.
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All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
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Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.
Those in want of any goods in our line are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the *best in the State.*
tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
FOURTH STREET,
BET. WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN AVENUES,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
The undersigned, formerly a joint partner in the Everett House, takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the St. Nicholas for a term of years. The said Hotel has been renovated, refitted and refurnished with modern improvements and conveniences, and every way comfortable. My table will be provided with the best the market affords and charges moderate, and every attention given to supply the wants of the guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. $2 50 PER DAY.
E. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

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Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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JOHN F. CLULEY
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Machine Card Clothing,
Of Every Description,
FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,
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An extensive reference given if desired.
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LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings,
Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

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CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,
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JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

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Founders and Machinists,
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ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES.
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

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RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
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ZINC.
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WHITE LEAD WORKS,
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Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
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Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja21-1y

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions.
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BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Agents for "GIFFARD'S" INJECTOR for Feeding Boilers.

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LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON;
HOOP BAND AND SHEET IRON;
BOILER PLATE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
CYLINDER, GUARD AND FINGER IRON;
BEAD AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
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Warehouse and Office at the Works,
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A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention

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Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
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BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 90 cents to $1 15 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
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Near the Union R. R. Depot,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
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PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
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SHEET AND PLATE IRON.
BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 lbs to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.
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FIRE TILE for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns;
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES
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ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.
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A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
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FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
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TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS.
CHIMNEYS, OIL STILLS,
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ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS,
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SALT PANS, PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES, GASOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
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PIPE WORKS,
COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIRD.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY.
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASSWARE,
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FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
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PITTSBURGH
LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.
NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &C.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
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PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SECOND WARD Republicans' attention is called to the independent and unpledged tickets for delegates to be voted for to-day.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of the proposed Monongahela Valley Railroad will be held this morning at eleven o'clock, at the office of Capt. Thos. W. Briggs, on Water street, this city, when the final report of Dr. J. R. Sulley, the Engineer appointed to survey the road, will be presented.

THE MAY QUEEN CONCERT.—A fashionable and appreciative audience was in attendance at Masonic Hall, on Thursday, to hear the concert of the May Queen. It was admirably rendered throughout, Miss Hattie Jones's singing, in particular, being much admired. Every one in the audience seemed to be highly gratified with the entertainment and its repetition would doubtless be honored with another crowded audience.

THE DUQUESNE STEAMER.—We find the following in the Youngstown, Ohio, *Register:* Messrs. Wm. Ward, James Ward and Thomas Carter, of Niles, who purchased the steam fire engine Duquesne, of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, have presented it, with the necessary accompaniments, to the corporate authorities of the village of Niles. Such an instance of public spirit and liberality deserves honorable mention and will bear imitation.

LARCENY OF VENISON.—Thomas Vierheiler, who is said to be a resident of Lawrence county, about nine o'clock last evening, took a saddle of venison from the hook in front of the Continental saloon, on Fifth street and was about half way up the steps of the saloon, when he was arrested by Lieutenant Wilson and Officer McCoy, and taken to the lock-up. He will have a hearing this morning at ten o'clock.

CARPENTER SHOP ENTERED.—On Thursday night or early yesterday morning, the carpenter shop of Messrs. Parker & Co., on Webster street, Second Ward, Allegheny, was entered by some thief, and a set of planes, four in number, stolen. From the fact that but four planes were stolen, and those of assorted sizes, it is supposed that the thief had some knowledge of the carpenter business. A pile of shavings had been placed on a bench and then set on fire, with the evident intention of making a light while selecting the tools. An entrance to the shop was effected by forcing open a side door. There is no clue to the thief.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Hugo Cameron had his leg broken at the Federal street crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in Allegheny, on Thursday evening. It appears that he was on his way home from work, and when he reached the crossing he found a freight train checked there. Being in somewhat of a hurry, he attempted to cross between two cars. While in the act of doing so, the train suddenly started, the bumpers catching Cameron, and breaking his leg above the ankle. The injured man was removed to his residence, on Beaver street, Allegheny, where he received medical aid.

SHOULD BE STOPPED.—The residents of Allegheny complain of grievous annoyances which are practised in that city and which should receive the immediate attention of the police. A number of idle loafers have been in the habit of congregating on the street corners in various parts of the city, and particularly do they carry on this practice on Montgomery avenue. Ladies passing that locality at night are compelled to suffer insults from the loafers who congregate there, and who indulge in most shocking profanity and vulgarity. Another serious annoyance is the practice of building fires on the Commons, which is at present indulged in to a considerable extent by boys. The police should take the matter in hand and have both these nuisances abated.

STABLE BURNED IN ALLEGHENY.—A fire was discovered about half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, issuing from the stable attached to the Hope Engine House, on Martin street, First Ward, Allegheny. Mr. Bonnafon, Engineer of the Company, who was sleeping in the Engine House, was awakened by the cracking of the flames, and gave the alarm immediately. In a few moments the entire fire department of the city were on the ground. The flames spread very rapidly, and in a short time the stable, which was "ironclad," was entirely destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of hay and feed. The flames were prevented from spreading to any of the adjoining property, and the Engine House was but slightly damaged. When the fire broke out there were four horses belonging to the Company in the stable, but they were also preserved without injury. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Steam Boilers---Anti-Incrustators---Low Water Reporters.

FIVE DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSIONS have been reported in our papers within the past ten days, resulting in the loss of over twenty lives and over one hundred thousand dollars worth of property—($100,000.)

Can these terrible disasters be avoided?

We once more call the attention of all using steam power to the peculiar merits of HARRISON'S PATENT STEAM BOILER. These boilers are constructed of a series of CAST IRON GLOBES, connected together by steam and water spaces—the sphere being the strongest form for resisting internal pressure. THE HARRISON BOILER CANNOT BE BURSTED UNDER ANY STEAM PRESSURE. Many are now in use, with a constant pressure of from three hundred pounds to four hundred pounds per square inch. Every "SLAB," before leaving the works, is tested at three hundred pounds per square inch, and double that pressure if desired. The heating surface of these boilers is so much greater than that of any other boiler, that they require from twenty to thirty per cent. less fuel than the best flue boilers. THEY WILL NOT EXPLODE, if overheated, with low water. They may—as has frequently been done—be emptied of water, and heated RED HOT, and cold water injected, without any possible danger of an explosion. Nearly one thousand of these boilers are in use in all parts of the United States and Great Britain. We do not hesitate to say that, for FIRST COST, PERFECT SAFETY, ECONOMY and DURABILITY, they stand without a rival.

They can be seen in daily use at the Steel Works of Messrs. Park, Bro. & Co., Fairview Oil Refinery, and many other places in this vicinity. Parties feeling any interest in this matter are invited to call at our store and examine a sample of this Boiler, with full list of references, prices, &c.

To all who use Wrought Iron Boilers of any kind whatever, we offer the AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR, which is the only reliable invention yet introduced for removing the scale from Boilers, and preventing its formation, and also for conducting from the Boilers those electric currents which are undoubtedly the cause of so many disastrous explosions. THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR is a simple magnetic battery attached to the inside of the boilers, in the dryest steam room. It requires no adjusting and no regulating after once put in place. IT REMOVES ALL SCALE, AND PREVENTS ANY NEW DEPOSITS. Scale—as is well known—is a poor conductor of heat, and boilers that are "scaled" require much more fuel, to generate steam, than do clean boilers. The existence of scale in the boilers is moreover, EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. A very thin deposit will prevent the water from coming in contact with the boiler, and thus the boiler becomes overheated, until the scale cracks and exposes the hot plates to the sudden action of the water. An explosion (accident?) is apt to be the result. If the scale in the boilers should not give way during this undue overheating, the result is apt to be the burning of the boilers, which necessitates immediate and expensive repairs. The use of these instruments does away with the cost, *delay and injury to boilers*, sustained by frequent cleaning. Thus, as a SAFEGUARD against EXPLOSIONS, as a matter of economy in the SAVING OF FUEL, as a means of PRESERVING BOILERS in as good condition as when new, we offer to manufacturers the AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR. Thousands of them are now in use throughout this country and Europe, and are giving PERFECT SATISFACTION. We take pleasure in referring to

Penna. R. R. Co.	Messrs. James Irwin & Co.
Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co.	Pittsburgh Commercial.
Messrs. Lippincott & Bakewell	W. S. Haven, Esq.,

And many others of this city and vicinity.

We are the Sole Agents in Western Pennsylvania for the AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION CO. We keep these instruments on hand, and are prepared to exhibit them, or attach them to boilers at any time.

We urge upon *all manufacturers* using boilers of any kind, the importance of a LOW WATER ALARM, to give timely notice of low water in the boilers, before a dangerous point is reached.

We are sole Agents for Allegheny county and vicinity for BROWN'S PATENT LOW WATER REPORTERS.

We guarantee these Instruments to always report promptly and reliably when the water in a boiler reaches a low point approaching danger. These LOW WATER REPORTERS have no *fusible plug* or *disc* of any kind, and when once attached require no readjustment, and are always ready for duty no matter how often that duty may be required of them. They are simple in construction, have but few parts, and are not liable to become deranged. They can in addition be used as a "*call whistle*" if so desired. By the use of this simple but reliable contrivance the employer or manager in his office, or in the most remote part of his establishment, is immediately informed of any neglect or carelessness on the part of engineer or fireman, or of the stoppage of the working of injector or force pump before any actual danger occurs. These "Low Water Reporters" are becoming more and more popular, and in fact no boiler is safe or should be used *without one*. They may be seen in use at Black Diamond Steel Works of Messrs. Park, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh Commercial, and many other places in this city. We also sell at manufacturer's prices the well known ASHCROFT'S LOW WATER DETECTORS, well known and extensively used throughout the country. By the use of these simple and unexpensive precautions STEAM IS NO LONGER DANGEROUS, and many lives and much valuable property may be saved.

We are also Sole Agents for LE VAN'S PATENT GRATE BARS, which save from ten to twenty per cent. of the fuel and which outlast many sets of the common single or double bars. Some of these bars have been in constant use for Ten Years past, and are now, to all appearance, as good as new. We sell these bars at 5½ cents per pound, delivered in this city.

HELM'S PATENT OIL OR BENZOLE BURNERS, for heating purposes, of all kinds. We especially recommend this burner to Oil Refiners. It is used without any steam jet, and gives an intense heat. We refer all interested to the "Liberty Oil Refinery," and many other parties having them now in use.

CLARK'S STEAM AND FIRE REGULATOR, for regulating the draft of boiler and other furnaces, and preventing a waste of fuel and unnecessary straining of boilers.

All the above articles we offer for sale at manufacturers' prices, and will cheerfully exhibit samples, furnish circulars, &c., to all who may favor us with a call.

We also offer for sale at lowest market rates:

Steam Engines and Governors, all kinds;	Latches, Planers, and Machinists' Tools;
Patent Steam Pumps and Hammers;	Peet's Patent Globe Valves;
Giffard's Injectors, for feeding boilers;	Shafting, Hangers, Castings, &c.;
Fan and Pressure Blowers;	Valves and Cocks.

Steam and Water Gauges and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds.

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINE BROKERS,
No. 252 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR RICH VELVET GARMENTS for the season of '67 and '68, go to Spence's fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

A Desideratum.

Court Plaster—impervious to water—India Rubber Court Plaster. Sold by Clark, Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street.

BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE.—Just received two hundred barrels white lime; two hundred do. calcined plaster; two hundred do. cement; ten thousand fire brick; one thousand grate tile; fifty tons fire clay; one hundred Gothic chimney tops, one hundred common do. &c., in store and for sale by D. R. Ecker, 167 First street, opposite the Monongahela House.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TRIMMINGS for cloaks, mantillas, basques, sacques, etc., go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Catarrh, Deafness, Blindness,

And diseases of the throat and chest, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield st.

A Suit to Fit Properly

Must be cut by a practical and experienced person and this is always done at W. H. McGee's, No. 10 St. Clair street, Merchant Tailor, where we dropped in the other day and found our old friend Owen Byrne, the "Prince of Cutters," who is now permanently engaged to cut for this house. Mr. Byrne is one of the best known, and most popular men in his profession, and a tower of strength everywhere. At McGee's he is "the right man in the right place." We hope our friends will not fail to patronize this house whenever they want a well fitted and splendidly made suit.

FOR THE LADIES.—Highly perfumed Sachet Powder, at Clark's, Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street.

Seeing is Believing.

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles—the best ever brought to public notice. Gold, silver and steel frames. Sole agent, W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FURS on the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, where the great Fur Sale is progressing, new and cheap. GARDNER & STEWART.

SOMETHING NEW—The Atmospheric Odorator. Sold by Clark, Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street.

WHITE WOOL FLANNEL, warranted unshrinkable, very cheap at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Sound.

When Laennec, who was the first to introduce to the medical profession auscultation as a means of determining the exact state of the lungs by listening to the respiration, he met with but little favor. The novelty of his invention excited not a little attention, and its being so different from that mode of examination which had existed since the commencement of the Christian era, up to this time, 1816, it was denounced as *quackery*, and unworthy the dignity of the profession. It is needless, however, to observe that at the present day, Laennec's mode of examining the lungs is, in some form or other, resorted to by nearly all medical men who make any pretentions toward the cure of lung disease, in any of its manifold varieties. Is it not meet, then, that the human mind should exert itself in its devotion to that science whose function it is to ameliorate the condition of the human race, especially with regard to a disease which annually sweeps its untold millions to untimely graves? Our answer is a plain one. It is. And he, whoever he may be, who adds but a little to the accumulated lore of ages, is entitled to the meed of praise from which none but a bigot, who desires to stand still, will demur. We desire to invite attention more especially to a new instrument, called "LUNG SOUND," the invention of Dr. Keyser, of this city, which, he claims, acts to the ear as the microscope does to the eye, and renders the normal and abnormal sounds, in respiring, as clear an index to the condition of those organs, as if they were observant to the vision.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is effecting wonderful cures in various ailments of the breast, such as *Sore Throat, Nasal Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchorhœa, &c.* Invalids wishing to avail themselves of Dr. Keyser's personal examination and advice, can find him at his resident office, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Chronic Diseases.

THE LUNGS.

The air in passing into the Lungs has to pass through the Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea and Bronchia. Each one of these organs is subject to disease, which manifests itself by pain, increased discharge of a starchy mucus, which is sometimes tinged with blood, and is the occasion of frequently needless alarm. In the diseases of the throat and air passages leading to the lungs, no one can be too careful in applying a speedy remedy, for although these diseases may not necessarily be considered dangerous, they will, if neglected, lead to those of an almost certainly fatal tendency. There is not one of them which may not be cured in a very short time by the timely application of a suitable remedy. It is not well, however, to use in such cases, merely local applications by way of inhalations, and the injection of spray or mist, which has by some writers been termed atomization; for, whilst these do good to the local affection, they are done to drive the disease further down the throat and in all probability into the substance of the lungs. One of the best means of treatment is to fill the veins and arteries with good blood, produced by good digestion and a healthy stomach. The cough and morbid symptoms in ninety-five cases out of a hundred will be completely and quickly cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which dissolves and eliminates from the human system the morbific collections which clog and obstruct the minuter vessels of the lungs and tubes that lead thereto. These once emptied of their acrid contents and refilled with healthy blood will soon shrink to their normal state, coughing will cease, the secretions be lessened, and health restored. Dr. Keyser also prepares a remedy called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is composed of simple materials gathered from the great store house of nature and which, in long standing cases, is one of the best medicines ever discovered.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is readily digested and assimilated with the blood, and carries to each point of diseased tissue a healthy plasma, capable of restoring lost function. It has such an affinity for the human system, that any one who will test a few doses will at once be convinced of its adaptation to the cure of a vast number of diseases, having their origin in a disordered state of the viscera, especially those of the chest and organs connected with respiration. Any one who will reflect at all, knows very well, that whatever will bring the system into a healthy state, will enable it to heal ulcers or sores in the human system wherever located, therefore, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is destined at no distant day to occupy a high place among the remedies for the cure of all diseases of a pulmonary character.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M.

GREY AND SCARLET TWILLED FLANNELS.—Splendid goods and cheap, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

BUY YOUR HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, etc., at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

FOR THE LATEST Paris, London and New York styles, go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Rare Chromos.

Messrs. Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, have just received a splendid collection of rare chromos, which they offer at moderate prices. These chromos are the finest specimens of art ever produced, and embrace a large variety of scenes, subjects, etc. Call and examine.

WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET at moderate prices and exceedingly desirable. J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street.

Ho! for the Holidays!

Just received at Hogle & Chambers a large assortment of goods suitable for holiday gifts. Call and examine. Splendid collection at low prices.

BUY YOUR UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Card.

Persons desirous of consulting Dr. Aborn upon the various diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and the organs of the chest, will please bear in mind that his hours for professional interviews are from ten A. M. to three P. M. daily, and on Saturday evenings from six P. M. to eight P. M. Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street.

THIS DAY at ten o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction the desirable dwelling and lot of ground, No. 2 Federal street, near Pennsylvania avenue. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers.

NAVY BLUE TWILLED FLANNEL, cheap and splendid, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street.

FOR FALL AND WINTER FASHIONABLE coats, basques, sacques, go to Spence's, No. 73, Market street.

Ales! Ales!! Ales!!!

Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co., Oregon Brewery, Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, are manufacturing the most superior Cream, Stock and Common Ales ever offered in this vicinity. These ales have been indorsed as having greater merit and affording greater satisfaction than any others extant. Our ales are recommended by the medical faculty as the finest tonic that can be procured, and are used constantly in hundreds of families. A single trial of our ales will demonstrate their superiority.

BUY YOUR COLLARS, BOWS, TIES, etc., at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

MINK, SABLE, Fitch and Siberian Squirrel Furs can be purchased at Gardner & Stewart's, on west corner Market and Fourth streets, cheaper than anywhere. Go there to make your purchases.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Buy the Best Boots.

Thomas McCartan, of No. 108 Third street, under the St. Charles Hotel, is establishing a wide reputation as a boot maker. His manufacture is worn, by our best business men, who award him the highest degree of merit for the perfection of his work. He is a first-class practical workman, warrants a perfect fit, makes a durable and beautiful boot, and charges less for his work than many others do for work not half so well performed.

OPEN CENTER PAISLEY BORDERED SHAWLS.—Finest in the city, and very low in price, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

Improve Your Sight.

W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street, practical optician. Spectacles of every description. Gold, silver and steel frames. Call and examine.

INITIAL PAPER.—Paper initial to order at Pittock's. An elegant lot of albums just in at Pittock's. New Books—Drop in and see them at Pittock's. Harper's Bazar, and all the weeklies at Pittock's. 7:30 P. M.—Cincinnati *Commercial*, at Pittock's. Base Ball goods at Pittock's. Dime Views—A new lot at Pittock's. Stereopic Views and Card-photos, the only well selected stock in the city, at Pittock's. Wallets—Our new stock opened—Pittock's. New Books—Call at Pittock's. Base Ball Goods—A stock at Pittock's. Gold Pens, Wallets—Pittock's.

THIS DAY, AT 2½ P. M., at auction, the desirable lot of ground and large warehouse, 27 Irwin street, at present occupied by the Ardesco Oil Company. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers.

FOR THE CHEAPEST cloaks, mantillas, basques, sacques, made up in the latest styles, go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Chronic Diseases.

Thousands suffer pain for a long series of years, and linger out a useless life, who, with proper treatment, might be restored to health, and contribute to the health and happiness of others. The fault is not theirs, for they persistently try various doctors and quack nostrums for relief. But the requisite skill is not readily found. The general physician, in most cases, has but little time to inform himself of the rapid improvements in Medicine and Surgery, and but little opportunity for observation of a large class of obstinate chronic complaints. And no one man can become an expert in every branch of the healing art. Hence specialties are demanded for the highest good of suffering humanity.

To meet this demand, men in this country and all the countries of Europe are giving their best energies to the study of special diseases. To such, patients are beginning to look for relief in all cases which have baffled ordinary practitioners. They have learned that long study and research respecting special diseases must result in a scientific and practical means of cure.

Dr. Aborn's long and patient study of the eye, ear, throat, lungs and chest, and his discoveries of new remedies and new applications of old ones, have given him his unparalleled success in that class of diseases, and secured for him an enviable reputation. The most despairing invalids will be encouraged to hope for cure on visiting his office, and seeing the numerous testimonials and evidences of remarkable cures.

NOTE.—Dr. Aborn devotes special attention to all diseases incident to the eye, ear, head, throat, and organs of the chest. Medical and surgical rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street. Hours for professional interviews, from nine A. M. to four P. M. His treatise on the above diseases sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Millions of Bottles

Of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters have been sold since this great medicine of the nineteenth century was first introduced to the American public, and the demand for it has steadily increased on account of its unquestionable merit over every other known medicine for curing all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, etc. In the discovery of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters, mankind has been blessed beyond the power of human ken to conceive. These Bitters have never been employed unsuccessfully, and thousands of our best physicians constantly use it in their daily practice. The invention of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters illustrated the ever active, never resting genius of the American people, who are continually improving in every department of science, for the good of the human family. In these Bitters we have an invaluable contribution to the physical needs of the people, and we would be glad if every family in the country were provided with this great household remedy of the age. We can assure our readers that these Bitters are effectual in performing cures in all cases for which they are designed. It is pleasant medicine, and cheap enough for every one to keep constantly in the house. For sale by all respectable druggists. See advertisement in another column of Fahnestock & Holton, managers, of Branch House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consumption,	**Deafness,**
Bronchitis,	**Hard Hearing,**
Trachitis,	**Buzzing in the Ears,**
Laryngitis,	**Discharges from the Ears,**
Asthma,	**Catarrh,**
Heart Disease,	**All Diseases of the Eyes.**
Surging Noises in the Ears,	
Eruptions and Polypus,	

successfully treated by DR. KEYSER.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE AND CONSULTATION ROOMS, 120 Penn street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

COLORED SILKS OF EVERY SHADE, very cheap and beautiful, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

Prices Down Again.

Messrs. Cree Brothers, No. 26 Fifth street, are retailing good undershirts and drawers at *only* fifty cents apiece; the popular "Star" shirt at *only* two dollars each; an extra stock of gents and youths' shirts at *right prices for the times.* Gents' furnishing goods—a large and desirable assortment—selling at prices which *defy competition.* The cheapest place in the city to buy *Gents' Furnishing Goods.*

AT THE NEW SEWING MACHINE DEPOT we are selling splendid new machines at the manufacturers' *cash prices*, ranging from $55, $56, $58, $60, $65, $75, and full cabinets at $100. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to call and examine the Empire Lock Stitch and the Wilcox & Gibb's Patent Twisted Loop Stitch, at the office, 49 St. Clair street. Carson Bros., General Agents.

POSITIVE auction sale of residence in Sewickley. See A. Leggate's advertisement, in Auction Sales. Sale on Wednesday next at ten o'clock.

FOR GENTEEL AND DESIRABLE GARMENTS, for the fall and winter season of 1867–68, go to Spence's Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

Furs for the Million.

The largest assortment of fine furs ever offered in Pittsburgh, has just been opened at McCord & Co.'s Fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium, No. 131 Wood street. Every description of Fur garments for Ladies and Misses, at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Call and examine our new and splendid stock for the season of 1867–68. Remember—McCord & Co.'s, No 131 Wood, near Fifth street. All the latest novelties and styles in hats and caps for gents, youths and children.

It Cannot be Surpassed.

We mean that splendid Cream Ale manufactured at the Oregon Brewery, by Pier, Dannals & Co., Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

LADIES FURS, AND THE GREAT SALE.—All persons should remember the Great Fur Sale at Gardner & Stewart's, on West corner of Market and Fourth streets, is a new feature in this market. Go there.

Thirty Dollars Reward

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for advice or consultation. The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street.

Why Shake? Why Burn?

Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply, "because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably breaks up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The Bitters have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so, this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has antibilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure, *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote, or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clotheth the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn;" who "maketh the out-goings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "saveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in safety, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed unmolested over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

MARRIED:

MYERS—HUBLEY—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. W. Guyer, of East Baltimore Conference, CHARLES A. M. MYERS and MARY M. HUBLEY, both of this city.

BUY THE BEST.

All the Important Fairs in Europe and America have most emphatically decided the
"WHEELER & WILSON" AS THE BEST.
SALESROOM, NO. 27 FIFTH ST.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 15, 1867.

There appears to be a better supply of loanable funds on hand as the week closes. Some of the banks are realizing larger incomes in the regular course of business, and their means are thus augmented, and they are discounting more liberally the paper of their depositors and customers. But on the open market there is hardly any change in the general tone which has characterized it for the past fortnight. The experience of the brokers to-day, however, might warrant the remark that there were indications of a return to a more comfortable condition of the local money market. This change is remarked in the apparent eagerness of lenders after paper which they turned away a few days ago, in the expectation that they would be able to purchase the same at much higher rates.

—Government securities evince a decidedly firmer feeling. The advance in gold, without any corresponding reduction in bonds abroad, strengthens the market, and it shows a healthier tone than for some time past. The quotations received to-day by Messrs. McVay & Co. and J. T. Brady & Co., bankers, show the following changes:

U. S. 6s 1881	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	105½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107⅞
10-40s	102¼
December '64 Compounds	119¼
June 7-30s	105⅛
July 7-30s	105⅛
Gold	141
5-20s, 1867	107¾

—The gold premium is decidedly firmer. Reports are circulated, and to a certain extent believed in, that plans have been arranged by which Congress will be induced to suspend the contraction of the currency, and that authorization will be secured for the issue of $100,000,000 more bank currency. Upon this supposition gold is being bought up quite freely, and shows an advance to 41 at the closing report.

—The Railway stock market is up in all the speculative shares. The following is our noon report to-day:

Michigan Southern	81¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	96⅛
Erie	73⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	52

—It is reported on good authority that Secretary McCulloch and the Finance Committee are preparing a plan to issue a new long consolidated five per cent loan. He says that the demand for the other loans has been so great that he is sure that this one in contemplation will be a great success, and will be of great benefit to the country. He has twenty-one millions of the 10-40 loan still in the treasury, for which there is a great demand, but he does not intend to issue any more of the same. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, has prepared a bill regarding this five per cent. loan, inculcating Secretary McCulloch's idea, which he will introduce into Congress immediately on their assembling.

—In Philadelphia the *Press* reports the stock market, with the exception of a few specialties, excessively dull. Brokers complain that they have not experienced such a depression in commission business for years. There is a comparative absence of orders from the public, either for investment or speculation, and current operations are chiefly turns between dealers. Pennsylvania Railroad sold down to 49½, but subsequently recovered, and at the close was rather strong at 50. It is believed that this stock has been purposely hammered by a few leading capitalists, who have based their operations on the fact that the last dividend was only for three per cent. When they can induce a sufficient number to believe that this great corporation is not what it is—the most reliable and safest of railroad investments of the country—they will then enter the market as buyers at the low figures, and reap the benefit of the extra dividends, which it is known the company are able to declare, and will declare, at the proper time. To the stockholders of long standing, who know the value and appreciate the stability of their investment, we need give no warning against the speculators who would profit by the timidity and incredulity of the few.

—The *Ledger* notices the money market of Philadelphia as follows: Money is held closely by those having it to lend, and no abatement of rates was noticed in any of the transactions that came under our notice yesterday. Call loans to parties of first-class credit are made at 7 ₱ cent., and prime paper is quoted at 8@10 ₱ cent. discount on the street. Offerings that fall short of first class are negotiated with much difficulty, and only at high rates. The banks are treating their customers with great liberality under the circumstances, and are discounting nearly or quite all of the legitimate business paper offered them. The amount of paper making from current business is, however, quite light.

—There is still an active demand for money and the market rules close, but the stringency is not felt so severely as it has been, and there are some indications that currency is becoming more plenty. Depositors in good credit are able to obtain what they require at the usual rates of 8@10 ₱ cent., but in the open market the supply is not equal to the demand at 12@15 ₱ cent., on good mercantile paper. Call loans are in good demand at 8@10 ₱ cent. on Government securities and other satisfactory collaterals.—*Cin. Gazette.*

—The money market, under the stimulus of higher prices of grain, causing an active speculative and shipping demand, was more active to-day, but aside from this there are no new features to note. The bankers are making liberal advances to legitimate operators, and especially to parties who are making immediate shipments of produce. There is no alteration in the price of discounts. Good and first-class paper is placed at 10 per cent. per annum. On the street money commands 1½@2 per cent. per month.—*Chicago Republican.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 16, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has exhibited a further decline; in fact, prices are the lowest we have noted for some time in both crude and refined. The first receipts of crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, direct from Oil City, came in yesterday, reaching 946 barrels. The receipts through that channel will no doubt steadily increase. The Company have kept their word. They promised that they would be in running order by the 15th, and they are. The Eastern markets were very dull at a further decline. The dispatches read as follows: Philadelphia—P L W to White, 25½; Standard White, 28½c; closing very dull. New York—Market very dull; P L S to White, 27c; S W, 28c. Oil City dispatches say the market is very dull. Sales at the mouth, $2 80@2 90; up the creek, $2 55@2 65. The weather was clear and cold. In our own market dullness and lower prices were the ruling features. Crude came down to 8c, the lowest price reached for a long time. The crude receipts were 2,401 barrels, principally by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The crude operations reach 8,500 barrels as follows: Sales 2,000 barrels bulk, delivered 1,000 barrels March, 1868, and 1,000 barrels do, April, at 8c, all round; Sales 1,500 barrels bulk, S O, for all 1867, at 8c; sales 5,000 barrels bulk, first or second rise, at 8c per gallon.

REFINED OIL—The market was very dull at the lowest figures reached for some time. The day's operations reach 8,750 bbls Standard white, Philadelphia, as follows: 2,000 bbls—1,000 for November, and 1,000 for December, 26½c; sales 250 bbls for November, 26½c; sales 500 bbls for this month's delivery, at 27c; sales 6,000 bbls for all 1868, deliverable as follows: 500 bbls per month, commencing January and terminating with December, at 30c ₱ gallon, for each month.

Foreign Market.

From the weekly Circular of Belden, Keith & Co., London, 2d inst, we learn that the market for American refined continues in a very languid state, with no transactions of importance. Standard White has been sold at 1s 6d with short prompt; is 6¾d November; and 1s 7½d February. In consequence of lower prices from America, the market closes exceedingly flat at 1s 5½d to 1s 5¾d, spot; November. December 1s 6d; December—February, 1s 7d. Stocks now are 64,926 bbls refined and 548 bbls crude, against 58,234 bbls refined and 6,910 crude same time last year.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Bly & Pinkerton	270	Fisher Bro	1,256
J T Glass	115	Christy	50
Jas Gallagher	182	Keystone Oil Co	252
Liona Oil Works	168	J C Kirkpatrick	108
Total			2,401

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Kirkpatrick, Lyon & Co, 218 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
J Miller, 20 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
A D Miller, 65 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
H M Long & Co, 120 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Fleming & Co, 455 bbls refined to L Wilcox, Phila.
T K Petty, 120 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

E Jageman & Co, 273 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
S McMahon & Co, 106 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia
Clark & Sumner, 105 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia
Moutzheimer, Koehler & Co, 100 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Dilworth Bros, 300 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J. Beany, Jr, 300 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Phila.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 250 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Phila.
Fawcetts Logan, Stockdale & Co, 250 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 260 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 110 bbls ref. to E Schalk, Philada.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS----WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 16, 1867.

Pig Iron and Blooms.

There is but little change to note in the market for raw irons. Business continues fairly active. Stocks of finer grades of standard and forge pig are so reduced as to restrict sales, and owing to the scarcity of which, transactions since our last report have measurably been confined to medium and low grades. In foundry irons but a moderate business is doing.

Transactions for the Past Two Weeks.

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.
Bituminous Coal, smelted	2,330	1,805
Anthracite	936	340
Charcoal	300	750
Total	3,566	2,925
Blooms	40	40

Being a falling off this week of 641 tons in pig iron and 10 tons in blooms.

We quote sales as follows:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

250 tons low grade mottled Forge	$37 50	—6 mos.
240 tons open gray do	41 00	—60 d's.
120 tons do do	41 00	—60 d's.
100 tons do do	40 00	—cash.
300 tons close gray do	38 50	—cash.
200 tons common gray do	38 00	—4 m's.
50 tons mixed with native ore	41 00	—4 mos.
80 tons Mahoning Valley Forge	41 00	—4 mos.
250 tons do do	40 50	—4 mos.
40 tons do Foundry	44 00	—4 mos.
45 tons do do	46 50	—4 mos.
30 tons coke	40 00	—4 mos.

Anthracite.

25 tons Neutral Forge	$40 00	—6 mos.
50 tons Josephine No. 2, foundry	45 00	—cash.
75 tons No. 3, forge	41 00	—4 mos.
35 tons White	38 50	—4 mos.
50 tons Gray Forge	42 00	—4 m's.
50 tons Gray Forge	41 00	—4 m's.
25 tons No. 1, foundry	47 00	—cash.
20 tons Mottled	40 00	—6 m's.
20 tons White	38 00	—6 mos.
20 tons No. 2, foundry	44 00	—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1, foundry	46 00	—4 mos.

Charcoal Smelted.

250 tons No. 2, forge	$48 00	—4 mos.
300 tons No. 2, forge	46 00	—4 mos.
150 tons No. 2, forge	45 00	—4 m's.
50 tons Cold Blast, forge	46 00	—5 mos.

Blooms.

10 tons Juniata	$97 00	—6 mos.
10 tons Juniata	95 00	—cash.
10 tons Charcoal	98 00	—6 mos.

Iron Bars and Nails.

During the past week the iron market has not presented any new feature of interest, and at the present writing there are no signs of a speedy return to the activity and vigor usual at this season of the year. There is, however, more inquiry than was noticed some three weeks since, and manufacturers are more sanguine that business is slowly mending, and it will ere long there will grow gradually a trade equal to former years, and that commercial affairs are on a fair way to resume their wonted animation. Should there be a rise in the Ohio river, of which at the present time there is no prospect apparent, there would at once be a revival in trade. All the shipments West and South, and, indeed, in every direction have now to be done by rail, and the railroads have more to do than they are able. Railroad freights are much higher than river, and customers of Pittsburgh irons on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are loth to order to any extent until they can have their orders forwarded by river. Prices remain unchanged.

Hardware.

There is a moderate trade doing, but without any noticeable improvement in transactions since our last weekly report. Complaints of dullness, compared with previous years, are still very general. The trade is fairly supplied with all descriptions of hardware, and prices remain about the same as last year at this time.

Copper, Steel and Tin.

The demand during the past week has not improved much, and trade may be reported slow. No transactions of importance have taken place and prices continue the same as reported for several weeks.

Glass.

We have no improvement to note in the window glass trade. Our manufacturers are forcing their stocks off in competition with foreign and Eastern glass at ruinous rates, determined to hold their trade during the fall, and hoping for a reduction in the price of labor that would justify them in going on with their works during the winter. It now depends upon the workmen whether the window glass factories run full time this winter or stand idle four or five months. If they consent to a reasonable reduction (such as we are informed the manufacturers have just asked) upon the high rate of wages established during the war, when gold was selling at 280, the most of the works will continue in blast, and seven or eight hundred workmen find steady employment at high wages. If they do not consent to an abatement, the manufacturers will be compelled to close their works, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be lost to the workmen and the manufacturers, as well as the general interests of the city injured. When will our employers and employees be able to meet and settle their differences without resorting to the costly machinery of strikes, lock-outs, etc? We continue our quotations for small lots, but large purchasers could probably do 5 or 10c better than our outside rate on round lots.

Lumber.

There continues a fair demand from the yards, and dealers do not complain of any dullness during the entire season. Prices are unchanged, and the same as reported for several weeks.

Miscellaneous.

There is a moderate business doing in the leather, hide and oil markets, at last quotations. In foreign and domestic fruits there has been no change since our last review, and only a limited trade reported. Other articles are reported dull in all branches of business, and prices unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, November 15, 1867.

We have no important change to notice in the condition of our general markets. In all the leading commodities there appears a weak feeling, but prices are without change. A great drawback on trade is attributed to the low stage of the river, and at present there is no apparent prospect of an early rise. Concessions are generally made on round lots from those quoted. Transactions in grain are generally very limited, although the market is steady. There is a fair local demand for flour.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour 1,674 bbls; apples 1,212 bbls; cheese 605 boxes; corn 449 sacks; wheat 812 sacks; barley 1,055 sacks; rye 292 sacks; oats 413 sacks, and butter 45 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The only sale reported is 4 tons of pearl at 10c ₱ lb.

LEAD—We note a sale of 200 pigs soft Galena Lead at 10½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—We quote at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl. We have a reported sale of 1 car, on the track, at $3 25 ₱ bbl. Also a sale of very choice, from store, of Western packed, at $4 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—We note sales of 1,000 lbs fresh roll at 38c ₱ lb, and several pkgs at 40c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Sales reported of 14 bbls at 30c ₱ doz, and 21 bbls at 29c ₱ doz.

CRANBERRIES—We note sales of 12 bbls cultivated at $13 ₱ bbl, and several bbls at prices ranging from $10@12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—We quote Hamburg at 15@16c ₱ lb; Factory at 17c ₱ lb, and sales 20 boxes choice Goshen at 18c ₱ lb reported.

BACON—Market dull. We quote shoulders at 13c; rib sides at 16c, and sugar cured hams at 22@23c. ₱ lb.

LARD—We quote lard at 13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 10, and No. 2 at 85c ₱ gal.

HOMINY—We quote choice flint hominy at $7 50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Choice new beans are scarce and holders are asking $3 50@3 75 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—We quote choice onions at $4 25@4 75 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The receipts are small. Sales of choice timothy hay per country wagons are readily made at $19 00@25 00 ₱ ton. Sales reported of 23 loads, between these figures.

POTATOES—Receipts more liberal and prices drooping. Sales by the car load were made of Peachblows at 90c ₱ bush. From store we quote at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush. Choice Jersey Sweet Potatoes are scarce and sales reported of No. 1 at $6 00 ₱ bbl. Baltimore Sweet sold at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Flax seed is selling at $2 25 ₱ bushel from store; clover seed at $8 00@8 50; timothy seed at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

CORN—The market is not active. We note sales of 4 cars old shelled corn on the track at $1 18 ₱ bushel, and some small lots at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush from store. In the morning the market was buoyant, but at the close holders were disposed to make concessions. Sales reported of 1,000 bush new ear to arrive, at 85c ₱ bush.

OATS—Sales of oats from first hands reported at 66c ₱ bushel, and from store at 68@70c ₱ bush.

BARLEY—We quote choice Barley at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel. Sales reported of 600 bushels spring, in depot, at $1 30; 550 bushels, delivered, at $1 35, and fall at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bush.

RYE—We have reported sales of 1,000 bushels at $1 55 ₱ bushel, and 1,400 bushels, to arrive, at $1 49 ₱ bushel, purchaser furnishing sacks.

WHEAT—The mills are fairly supplied, and are the only purchasers at $2 50 ₱ bushel for red winter, and $2 60 for white wheat.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand for choice brands of Flour. We quote choice spring selling at $10 50@10 75; medium at $10 25, and winter at $11 25@12 75; white at $12 50@12 75 ₱ barrel. Buckwheat flour is in demand at $5 50 ₱ hundred. We quote rye flour at $8 75 ₱ bbl. The City Mill prices are as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, ₱ bbl.	Retail, bbls.
White wheat, XX	$13 10	$12 80	$13 75
City Mills	12 80	12 00	13 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $3 40, and red wheat flour $3 20 @ sack.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₱ hundred, wholesale, are $1 60, and middlings $2 50 ₱ hundred.

The Washington street mill prices are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal ₱ bush; chop corn and oats, ₱ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₱ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₱ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₱ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₱ hundred, $4 25.

Flour and Grain in Chicago.

The amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago on Monday last was as follows:

FLOUR.		OATS.	
Flour, bbls	30,895	No. 1 oats, bush	144,414
Same time 1866	44,105	No. 2 oats	163,507
WHEAT.		Rejected oats	4,939
No. 1 spring, bush	139,949		
No. 2 spring	624,504	Total oats	312,860
No. 3 spring	121,888	Same time 1866	506,708
Rejected spring	28,517	RYE.	
No. 1 red	7,332	No. 1 rye, bush	49,912
No. 2 red	2,100	No. 2 rye	17,832
No. 3 red	498	Rejected rye	2,134
Total wheat	924,788	Total rye	69,878
Same time 1866	769,043	Same time 1866	146,835
CORN.		BARLEY.	
No. 1 corn, bush	36,674	No. 1 barley, bush	[illegible]
No. 2 corn	258,421	No. 2 barley	155,291
Rejected corn	69,995	Rejected barley	32,653
White	960		
		Total barley	187,944
Total corn	366,050	Same time 1866	329,966
Same time 1866	683,330		

The totals compare as follows:

	No. 11, 1867.	Oct. 4, 1867.	Nov. 11, 1866.
Flour bbls	30,895	8,353	44,105
Wheat, bush	924,788	991,225	769,043
Corn, bush	366,050	467,059	683,330
Oats, bush	312,860	318,597	506,708
Rye, bush	69,878	66,839	146,835
Barley, bush	187,944	359,523	329,966

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Tobacco firm and active, but unchanged. Cotton dull and heavy at 15½c. Hemp—little doing, at $175 for choice undressed. Flour—sellers refuse to make concessions; demand and business small; superfine $6 87½@7; double extra $10 25@10 50. Wheat—millers stood off, and prices declined; 2c @2 50 for prime to choice red and white; spring lower at $1 75@1 87. Corn heavy at 85@95c for new. Oats firmer at 66@68c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley $1 90 for fall, $1 55 for spring. Provisions dull; mess pork $21@21 25. Bacon shoulders scarce at 12½c, held at 14c; clear sides 15½c. Lard 12@12½c in tierces. Whisky firmer and higher at $2 15. Hogs in good demand at 5½@6½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Petroleum declined 1c; crude 17@19c. Flour quiet; superfine steady; extra family $12 75. Corn easier; mixed Western $1 38. Rye $1 55@1 69. Oats 73@75c. Pork heavy.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange,
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140⅛.

NEW YORK, November 15—P. M.

MONEY

A shade firmer, with some doing at 6@7 per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 109@109½, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD.

Firmer, opening at 140, and closing at 140⅛.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Quiet: Coupons '81, 112¾@113; do '62, 108@108½; [illegible]

STOCKS

[illegible]

MINING SHARES

[illegible]

PETROLEUM SHARES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 15, 1867.

[illegible]

COAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 16, 1867.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 15, 1867. [illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 15. [illegible]

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 15. [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 15. [illegible]

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 15. [illegible]

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 15. [illegible]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 15. [illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 15. [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 15. [illegible]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15. [illegible]

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, WEST VA., Nov. 15, 1867.

The steamer Potomac arrived and departed for Parkersburg. The [illegible] arrived from Cincinnati and will return to-morrow at 8 P. M. Water three feet one inch and falling. Weather cool and pleasant. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 15, 1867.

There are six feet of water in the channel, and river on a stand. Weather clear and cool. P.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, November 15, 1867.

River four feet in channel and falling slowly. G.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., November 15, 1867.

Thirty inches of water in the channel, and river at a stand. Weather clear and cold. M.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—The river is falling, with three feet five inches in the canal by the mark.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 15.—The River is rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Phillips	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

[illegible]

Pitts, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

[illegible]

For Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts Browns. and Geneva People's Line.

[illegible]

Browns. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

[illegible]

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE.
PACKET COMPANY.

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
ELISHA BENNETT [illegible]
FAYETTE Capt. J. DONALDSON
GALLATIN Capt. A. S. CARLISLE
FRANKLIN Capt. J. W. CARMACK
TELEGRAPH Capt. D. HOUGHTON

To all Points on the Monongahela River, Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.

The new and elegant side wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN Capt. J. L. HENDRICKSON,
ELECTOR Capt. BUT. PHILLIPS
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 8 P. M.
Leave Brownsville [illegible]
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE, Agent.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

1867. 1867.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH ... GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI ... J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE ... C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line,

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 3, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.

NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of the above elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis thus enabling consignees to get their freights through without delay and expense.
JOHN COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
E. C. GRAY.

JAS. H. HOLMES,
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,
OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

HARRY ROSE ... STANT. J. BATCHELOR.
ROSE & BATCHELOR,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND
CONTRACTING AGENTS,
For Vicksburg & Meridian and Meridian & Selma Railroads, Office, No. 8 WEST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

Superior to All Others.

BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.

NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS,
For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.
ALSO,
BLOWER ENGINES,
For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.
Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, Agents,
Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS.
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.
Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Country Merchants and persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail or otherwise.

RYE.
A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS
WANTED BY
DANIEL WALLACE,
253 Liberty street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS.
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth

SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
CARPETS, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINE, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, November 20th, [illegible]
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct's, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
Market and Fourth Streets,
AT AUCTION,
MONDAY, November 18, at 2 o'clock P.
ON THE PREMISES.

Will be sold the very desirable CORNER LOT OF GROUND, fronting about 23 feet 10 inches on Market street, by 78 feet [illegible] on Fourth street [illegible] the large Brick Building at present occupied by the
UNION NATIONAL BANK.
[illegible]
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
55 and 57 FIFTH STREET.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY ON FEDERAL STREET, AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, November 16th, at 10 o'clock [illegible]
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct's, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON IRWIN STREET, AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, November 16th, at 2½ P. M., on the premises, will be sold the very valuable Lot of Ground, No. 27 Irwin street, having a front of 21 feet, extending back 60 feet, then widening 7 feet and continuing to depth of 40 feet more, [illegible]
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS. TUESDAY EVENING, November 19th, [illegible]
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF STOCKS. [illegible]
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.
[illegible]
108 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS,
MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the safest Companies.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms) Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
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SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
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S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. ... HENRY B. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
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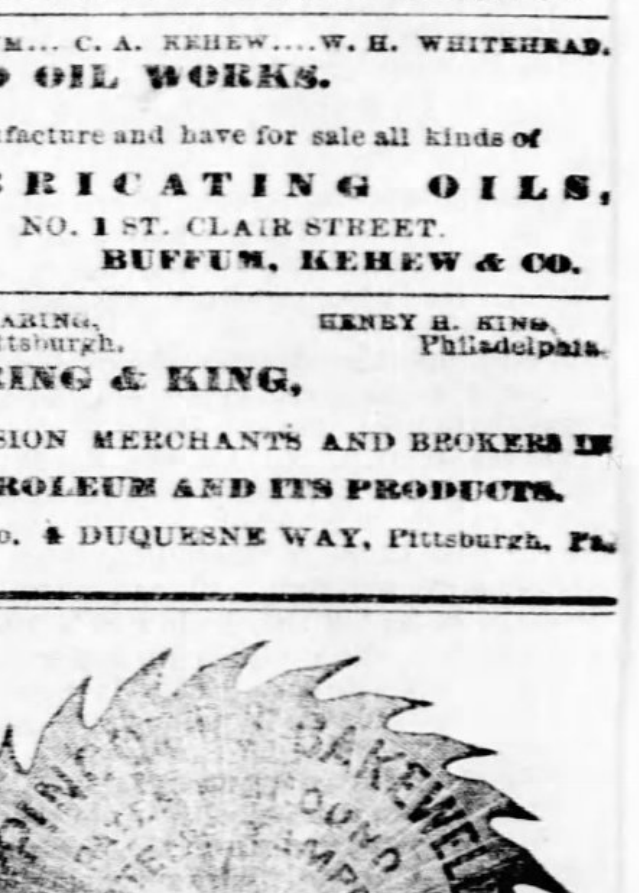
Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.



SNOWDON WORKS,
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J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
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AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the furniture for them. I would respectfully solicit patronage to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS.

For which I am prepared to contract.
Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.
J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

LIPMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BOYER'S EUKOLLON,
A White Liquid Paste.
[illegible]
No. 515 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
LIPMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
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